

Turkey turns down Soviet plan for UN-sponsored peace conference on Cyprus

They yesterday rejected the UN's suggestion for an international conference on Cyprus. London, Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said that, with every day passed, the dangers of the situation increased.

Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who had talks with Mr Ennals on his way from Athens to Washington, said he would ask the Security Council for a new mandate for the United Nations forces in Cyprus.



Heathrow, United Nations Secretary-General, is greeted by Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, on his arrival at Heathrow yesterday.

Day ultimatum to Greece denied

By Correspondent

Aug 27—Greece, the Turkish Minister, tonight announced that Turkey rejected the Soviet proposal for an international conference on Cyprus. The expected announcement was made after a talk between Mr. Vassilis Grubay, Soviet Ambassador in

ing in the mildly text of the refusal, denied that Nato had "turn Cyprus into a d" of the alliance, as the Soviet statement illegal actions of right have given such the letter said, "but re checked and pre the measures that promptly took as a state.

present Greek Government's of Nato may indeed be used as an indication of its desire to involve Cyprus. The member-turkey, Greece and the Kingdom in Nato is not d with, and should not be, their status as states."

expressed appreciat the "constructive atten by the Soviet but said its proposal to more countries would result in the limitation of the independence of

in the country as ceremonies took the Turkish capital in of Mr. Adem Yavuz, a Turkish journalist machine gun fire on in the courtyard of Greek hospital where seen taken after being by the Greek Cypriot Guard. Jafuk Nurbaki, the journalists' association who was present at the examination on blamed the Greek who attended him for before he died. died of infections

resulting from peritonitis after receiving abdominal injuries 50 years ago, but in our day and age this is unacceptable", he said.

Near Tokat, north-west of Ankara, Turkish soldiers had to fight off villagers, who tried to set fire to a train carrying nearly 200 Greek Cypriot war prisoners.

train jumped the tracks in the mountainous region where the rails had been washed away by rain.

Nicosia, Aug 27.—President Clerides of Cyprus today formally notified the Soviet Union of his Government's acceptance of the Russian proposal for a conference and called for a Security Council conference on the refugee problem.—Reuters

Our Athens Correspondent writes: For all the flurry of diplomatic activity over Cyprus, the problem seemed hopelessly stalemate today. "The Turks are rough and the Greeks are stubborn, so naturally there is no headway," said a Western diplomat.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who spent two hours with Mr. Karmanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, here on his way from Ankara to London, couched it more gently. "There are considerable differences of opinion between Greece and Turkey, but we persevere in our efforts to bridge the gap," he said.

The Greek Government has taken action to withdraw

the Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard who opened Pandora's Box on the island by staging the coup of July 15 against Archbishop Makarios.

The Greek military and the Cyprus Government are also

cooperating in the drive to disarm the Eoka B irregulars, who are roaming throughout the island posing a serious problem of public order.

Some Cypriot officials have suggested that Greece might suggest police officers from the mainland to advise on the restoration of order.

Turks ready to alter Cyprus demarcation and photograph, page 4

Our Diplomatic Staff writes:

is concerned by developments in Cyprus. Mr. David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said last night: "Every day that passes without the resumption of negotiations adds to the danger that an already grim situation will get worse," he said.

He reiterated earlier statements that Britain had "certainly not" rejected the Soviet proposal for a full Security Council approach to the problem. The real question was whether such a forum provided a basis for genuine negotiations or just a conference for making resolutions.

Mr. Ennals was speaking at Heathrow airport after two hours of discussions with Dr. Waldheim, who was on his way from Athens to Washington.

Dr. Waldheim told reporters

that a new mandate was needed for the United Nations force in Cyprus. "First of all I have to consult the contributing powers and then, in the light of these consultations, I shall decide in what form I shall bring the matter before the Security Council," he said.

Both men insisted that there had been no talk of a Turkish 20-day ultimatum in their discussions with the Turkish Government, as was threatened by Mr. Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader yesterday.

The Turkish Government had

not referred to one during Dr. Waldheim's talks in Ankara.

Nor had there been any mention of one during "frank and constructive" talks held yesterday between Mr. Ennals and Professor Haluk Ulman, special adviser on foreign affairs to the Turkish Prime Minister, who leaves for Washington tomorrow.

Nicosia, Aug 27.—Two Royal Navy frigates evacuated about 230 Turkish Cypriots with British passports from Famagusta today. Most of the refugees had been waiting about three weeks for clearance to Britain.—Reuters

Concorde 002 damaged in landing

By Arthur Reed

The British 002 prototype

Concorde will not be flying

next week at the Farnborough

air show, where it was to have

been a feature of the static

aircraft park.

The supersonic airliner was

involved in an emergency when

landing at the British Aircraft

Company base at Filton, Gloucestershire, on Monday evening, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr. William Wolfe, chairman

of the Scottish National Party,

said in Glasgow yesterday: "We

are pleased that a date has

been fixed for the first flight.

Mr. John Cochrane, the BAC

test pilot, found on preparing

to land that the port under-

carriage would not lock in the

down position. He landed the

Concorde safely on its starboard

undercarriage leg. The aircraft

was not badly damaged.

Another British-assembled

Concorde, the prototype 01, will

open the flying display at

Farnborough each day, but the

absence of a Concorde on the

ground will be a blow to the

prestige of the home aircraft

industry. It is already

threatened by the arrival at

Farnborough on Sunday of the

3,000 mph American Lockheed

SR71 Blackbird reconnaissance

aircraft.

The SR71, which cruises at

a height of more than 15 miles,

is expected to halve the New

York to London record of four

hours, 46 minutes held for the

past five years by a Phantom

fighter of the Royal Navy.

Concorde 002 was due to be

retired after the Farnborough

air show. It will still go to an air

museum somewhere in Britain.

Its exact destination has not

been decided.

BAC said yesterday that the

multiple-role combat aircraft

(the MRCA), which it is

developing with companies in

West Germany and Italy, has

made its second flight from its

test base at Farnborough, near

Munich.

With Mr Paul Miller, chief

test pilot, BAC military division

at the controls, the MRCA pro-

otype was airborne for 50

minutes, during which it swung

its variable-geometry wing back

to an angle of 45 degrees for

the first time. A third flight is

to be made with a German test

pilot at the controls.

As it happens, this same work

was done in January, 1972,

as the "European anthem" of

the Council of Europe.

Herbert von Karajan oblige-

d himself which a sentimental Rh-

esian, or anyone else who

happens to be passing through

the Maison de l'Europe in Stras-

bourg (the Council's head-

quarters) can hear in piped

music form simply by pressing

convenient buttons.

It is also sometimes played

at such heady occasions as the

twentieth anniversary of the

foundation of the European

Coal and Steel Community.

Words have yet to be written

for the Rhodesia anthem and a

\$50 Rhodesian dollar prize

awaits the author of appropriate and acceptable lyrics.

Rhodesia hastens plans, page 14

Leading article, page 13

Breaking heads is
no way to
break strikes, page 12

Minister plans identity cards for football supporters

From John Chartres
Blackpool

An identity card system for young people attending professional football matches may soon be introduced by the Government in conjunction with the police and football authorities.

That was the main recommendation to emerge from yesterday's talks in Blackpool between Mr. Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, police officers and senior officials of the Football League and the Football Association after the fatal stabbing of a man aged 18 at the Blackpool ground on Saturday.

Other measures to be taken

or considered include the compulsory implementation of a re-

port by the working party's recommendations for the segregation of rival supporters; the establishment of a police intelligence network on known troublemakers, with officers who can recognize them by sight travelling to away matches; and the preparation of confidential reports by clubs on their own crowd's behaviour.

Mr. Howell said that he would meet Mr. Jenkins, the Home Secretary, next month and would make representations to him on changes of law concerning juveniles and for the extended use of compulsory community service at weekends and in the evenings as a form of punishment imposed by magistrates.

On the identity card proposal, Mr. Howell said: "We are

determined to stop these young

villains from getting into foot-

ball grounds.

"We are going to ask all

clubs to enforce their rights to

refuse admission to individuals

more rigorously. We want them

to keep a look out for those

obviously dressed or otherwise

prepared for troublemaking and

if necessary to err on the side

of safety of the majority by

refusing them admission."

He said that his department, the police, and the football authorities would carry out an urgent investigation into the practicality of introducing some form of identity card system for young people. He and the football authorities were determined to help the police to maintain order and trace offenders.

Magistrates, he said, must

cooperate by imposing very

restrictive sentences, but it had

been noticed that even when

£100 fines were imposed a

whip-round often took place

and the deterrent effect was

small.

"I very much welcome the

recent announcement about the

use of community service work

HOME NEWS

No criminal neglect in Summerland fire, jury decides

From Our Correspondent

Douglas, IoM

The official file on the Summerland fire disaster in the Isle of Man was closed yesterday when the inquest jury in Douglas decided on the recommendation of the coroner, that there had been no criminal negligence. The seven jurors had heard Mr Michael Doyle, for the Manx Attorney General's department, say that no criminal proceedings "are contemplated against any parties in respect of this disaster".

Ten relatives of some of the 50 people who died sat grim-faced and silent when the verdict was announced. One girl burst into tears and several other people showed emotion.

The inquest was opened immediately after the fire last August and adjourned pending the public inquiry, which sat for 19 days last winter and heard 91 witnesses. When the jury went out to consider their verdict yesterday they were given copies of the report to read. It took them three hours to bring in a verdict of death by misadventure.

Mr Henry Callow, the Manx coroner, told the jurors that the inquiry had been conducted by three eminent men from outside the island: an English High Court judge, an English fire expert, and an English university professor of building. It had been wider and more thorough than any inquest could be, and he referred the jury to the last paragraph of the report, which said there had been no villains, only "many human errors and failures".

Free school meals forms are to be reviewed

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government is to ask local authorities to review application forms so that parents are left in no doubt whether they are entitled to free school meals for their children.

That follows an investigation by the Child Poverty Action Group, which showed that possibly thousands of poor children were being deprived of free meals because the forms did not include all the deductions that, by law, may be set against parents' income.

Evidence from 38 authorities in Tyneside and Scotland showed that the forms failed to ask questions about tax, national insurance and work expenses, all of which can be claimed as deductions from gross income.

Mr Fowler, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, has thanked Mr

Prison hunger strike threat after parcel ban

From Robert Fisk

A ban on food parcels for prisoners in the Irish Republic as a result of the escape of 19 IRA men from Portlaoise jail 10 days ago is threatening to cause more trouble for the republic's security forces.

The Dublin Cabinet believes that explosives used in the escape were probably smuggled into the prison in food parcels sent by relatives; the Provin-tionals say that prison food is so bad in the republic that the parcels are necessary to keep the prisoners healthy. Eight men at Portlaoise are said to be prepared to go on hunger strike unless the restriction is lifted.

According to the IRA, prisoners will now be allowed 70 cigarettes, a pound of sweets or chocolates, and a pound of fruit each week outside their normal prison rations.

Dozens of policemen were driven to the prison yesterday to reinforce the security guard, which already comprises warders, policemen and troops.

An attempt on Monday night by Mr John Kelly, a parliamentary secretary to Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Republic's Prime Minister, to reply to condemnation of the Dublin Government's rather vague policy on Northern Ireland appears to have had little effect. The opposition Fianna Fail party believes that Mr Kelly's defence of the Prime Minister is meaningless, as Mr Cosgrave is not playing any prominent part in deciding his Administration's actions concerning the North. In Belfast, Mr Paddy Devlin, chief Whip of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said yesterday that the Dublin Government appeared to be disregarding Roman Catholics in Ulster and upsetting a balance of power that had existed since 1920.

There was more speculation in Belfast yesterday than Mr Philip Goodhart, the Westminster Conservative MP who chairs the Northern Ireland all-party group of members, was trying to forge closer links between the Tory party and the Ulster Unionists. Mr Goodhart arrived in the province yesterday for a visit.

He is to meet Mr Harry West, the Unionist leader, today, but a statement is unlikely to be issued.

Five men were still being questioned by the police in Belfast yesterday evening about the killing of Private Philip Drake, of the Royal Pioneer Corps, who was ambushed and shot dead while on patrol in Craigavon, Co Armagh, on Monday. The rifles and several empty shell cases were found by the Army after the shooting, in which 15 high-velocity shots were fired.

Football supporters may need identity cards

Continued from page 1

Thompson, vice-chairman of the league, Mr Vernon Stokes, chairman of the FA Disciplinary Committee, Mr Hardaker, Mr Stanley Parr, Chief Constable of Lancashire, and Superintendent John Williamson, of the Bristol police, who was responsible for the area of the Bristol City ground outside which there were serious disturbances last week resulting in 135 arrests. The trouble followed the Bristol City and Cardiff match.

Later the party toured the Blackpool ground, which had been almost trouble-free until last Saturday's stabbing and were shown the spot where Mr Kevin Olson met his death outside a refreshment kiosk.

Police on guard: Twice the usual number of policemen were ordered to be on duty last night for Plymouth Argyle's Football League Cup replay against Bristol Rovers (the Press Association reports).

Devon and Cornwall police said yesterday their plan was to be on watch for troublemakers, and for officers to mingle with crowds on the terraces.

London police are expected to demand more rigid controls on football crowd safety after their own investigations into trouble on the terraces. Police chiefs from nine London divisions, which have responsibility for 11 football clubs, are due to hold a routine policy meeting tomorrow.

The report of the Younger committee was recommending that senior attendance centres should be abolished, Mr Brayshaw said. "On the contrary, it is high time they were introduced through the country."

"Community service is a useful new measure, but it involves a lot of work for a heavily overburdened probation service when simpler measures would be sufficient for football hooligans."

Rail unions expected to accept offer

By Raymond Perman

The executive committees of three railway unions are expected to agree this week to new pay proposals giving the more highly paid railwaymen up to £10 on top of the Phase Three increase awarded earlier this year. The first to consider the proposals, which have been worked out in talks with the British Railways Board, will be Aslef, said an understanding had been reached with the board over further negotiations for secondments, who would receive only 1.3 per cent under the tribunal's recommendations, and for better mileage payments.

Drivers, who held selective strikes and go-slows in support of their claims earlier this year, will benefit most from the new proposals. They will receive up to £10 a week more, a tenth

Scientists reluctant to take up teaching

By Tim Devlin

Education Correspondent

Mr Callow said that, after reading the report "again and again", it was his direction that it did not reveal criminal negligence. "The evidence which has been disclosed in this inquiry would not justify a finding of criminal negligence and committal for that on a charge of manslaughter," he said.

Mr Callow told the jury that they must not be swayed by emotion. "You will reach your verdict without having sympathy for the victims, although I know it is only natural that everyone will have sympathy for them."

After the hearing, Mr Charles Aves, aged 54, a factory manager of Slingbourne Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex, whose son, Billy, aged 18, died in the fire, said: "The report of the public inquiry said there were no villains. I say there were and that they should be dealt with by the law."

"I came here to represent a number of relatives and I believe I speak for a lot more in my efforts to get justice. I had hoped to be offered the opportunity of saying something to try to influence the jury's decision, but it was clear from the first few minutes of the proceedings that I would not get the chance to speak."

He said the verdict was to be expected. "The jury had no choice and I don't blame them but I have now been in touch with more relatives and there will soon be eight MPs working on this. I will pursue this until the day I die; I have the rest of my life to devote to it."

Frank Field, director of the group, for bringing the existence of "weaknesses" in the forms to his notice.

He said guidance concerning the content of application forms was sent to local authorities some years ago, but the department should give further advice. All authorities would be asked to review their forms so that parents should be left in no doubt about the income used as the basis of assessment and the deductions and allowances they may claim.

Mr Field said yesterday that he was not entirely satisfied. The review of application forms should be completed before the start of the new term. Copies of the new forms should be sent to the Secretary of State, and local authorities should check their records and inform parents who had been wrongly denied the right to benefit from free school dinners.

The Government has cut the number of new teacher training places this year from 40,000 to 32,000 and so far more than 60,000 people have applied. But both unions are trying to sink their differences over payment of career teachers in order to present a united front.

In an article in the September issue of the *Illustrated London News* he says that the system "helps to produce weak and bad government. Far from being a model for emulation and admiration among other democracies, it is widely and



Careful work in Wapping Lane, Tower Hamlets, London, yesterday, where archaeologists are uncovering a Roman signal station.

Election unnecessary, Mr Thorpe maintains

The Government is on the brink of an unnecessary general election which could harm the fight against inflation. Mr Jeremy Thorpe said last night at Tiverton, Devon.

The Liberal leader said an election would do nothing to halt inflation. "On the contrary an election would do positive harm to this effort if we are left bitterly divided as a nation," he added.

"Nothing could do us more harm than the bitterness and confrontation with which last February's election was fought.

Leaders of the teachers' unions are meeting the Houghton committee today. The National Association of Schoolmasters yesterday published its plan for giving teachers a starting salary of £2,200 a year and for paying the heads of the biggest schools up to £11,000. The figures are slightly higher than those advocated by the National Union of Teachers, but both unions are trying to sink their differences over payment of career teachers in order to present a united front.

Mr Terry Casey, general secretary of the schoolmasters' association, said teachers were expecting a 30 per cent rise in salaries. Something dramatic must be done to encourage the profession to attract bright school-leavers. At present only a quarter of applicants for training college had gained two A levels.

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The pressures they exert to

rightly regarded as inefficient, unjust, divisive and absurd".

Since the introduction of universal adult suffrage at the end of the First World War there had been 16 general elections. Of those Mr Thorpe notes that only half had achieved what was claimed to be the great merit of the British system: a decisive overall majority of a single party.

Furthermore, at least three of the parliaments with a large overall majority produced weak and incompetent governments, he says. He cites the big Tory majorities of 1924 and 1935, and the Labour majority of 1966.

The last Labour government, he says, "accepted the most bewildering and usually humiliating swindles of policy on issues as diverse as immigration, devaluation, defence policy, Europe, and incomes policy, leaving the country with no sense of direction".

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In brief

Maria Colwell report protes

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Detection for a

Phoenician Neocleous, a dress maker, of 10

Road, Hackney, London, Cyprus, was

detained in a centre for

months by the magis

trials court, kicking a policeman

demonstration in

Square.

Girl buried by sea

Sandra Grant, aged

16, Rainham, Essex, was

ill in a hospital at

Hampshire, last night

being buried for 15 m

in a beach at Alnm

of Wight.

Taverne meeting

Mr Dick Taverne, Q

uadratic Labour MP for

his constituency

last night to di

possibility of an alli

between him and the

Party.

Airport rejected

The Civil Aviation

has rejected suggestion

RAF station at Churc

between York and Lee

became an importa

serve the area east

Peninsula.

New motorways

A 17-mile stretch of

from Loftus, near Vi

Yorkshire, to Whitley

near Goole, Humberside

was opened yesterday

pleted 80 miles of t

Peninsula motorway

Diary, page 12

and why no charges

RA man n 'secure ail' break ttempt

Clive Borrell

Police and Home Office unity experts began an inquiry investigation yesterday at Long Lartin prison, Worcester, after two men, one a member of the IRA, had attempted to escape.

Both were recaptured inside grounds after exposing holes in the security system. Long Lartin is said by the Home Office to have the most advanced electronic security work of any prison in Britain.

An alarm was raised at 2 am yesterday by a patrolling guard which began to bark when William Armstrong, aged 21, was touching on the roof of the weaving shed, the building was surrounded by prison officers and Mr Armstrong, serving a life sentence for his part in the London bombings, surrendered without a fight. He was returned to cell in a top security wing, it was said that he had broken apart the bars at his cell and dropped 12ft to the ground.

An immediate roll call of the inmates showed that another was missing.

Mr Anthony Keegan, 12 years for armed robbery of £70,000 from a Postman's van last year, as police surrounded the outside of a prison, staff with dogs. Mr Keegan, hiding in growth, did not want to be a prison official said, "I would still have had to get through over two 17ft wire round the perimeter."

Long Lartin, near Evesham, is a test prison purpose-built to test security prisoners. It has been described as the "in of the future". Instead of long-term men of their sentence, Long allows them great freedom within the confines of their wings. Corridors are man-made and night by closed-television sets; cells are ill day.

Prisoners wishing to go to the wing at night can press a button and a member of the several hundred feet away control desk unlocks the electronically.

Prisoners are satisfied that the is completely secure, but will be a closer look taken at alarm systems which until has given inmates a of privacy not enjoyed in older establishments.

Union chief says 'vote Labour-conditionally'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Correspondent

Mr Richard Brinshaw, the printing workers' leader, said yesterday that the election of a Conservative government would be disastrous.

The general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Nospa), also made clear that the unions would not be satisfied with the return of the Labour Government with a working majority.

Writing in his union's journal, which is distributed to 30,000 printing workers, he said: "For socialist advance, a united Labour movement can, by its own will, get the kind of government Britain needs in any new general election. Absolute unity would be the keynote and the result — a Labour government with a large and decisive majority."

"There is no escaping the need for the fullest use of such equipment with the accompanying new methods by all concerned." Management had been deficient, "but as things stand, without the operation of industrial democracy at this stage, the prerogative of the initiation of the needed investment for recruitment lies with management."

They must boldly seek union cooperation. "The alternative — to stand wringing our hands while raw materials and costs rocket under various pressures including world-wide inflation, and whilst closures take place — is an abomination."

Criticizing some craft unions, he added: "The printing unions will need to find new paths of unity very quickly. Those printing trade unionists with their ideas firmly entrenched in the nineteenth century, giving a modern-day industrial apartheid, will have to change those ideas or they will have to make way for a modern industrial trade unionism in print under one pressure or another."

He said in his article: "A Tory government will be disastrous for Britain. A Liberal-Tory coalition would be just as bad. The Tories and Liberals both supported the Lords' amendments to government legislation replacing the Industrial Relations Act. 'Only a Labour government with a decisive majority can defuse this act of industrial sabotage. Senior TUC members who point this out are not threatening anyone. They are drawing attention in responsible fashion to the facts of life."

Mr Prior on industry tour

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mr James Prior, Opposition spokesman on employment is to visit factories to familiarize himself with the concerns of shop-floor workers.

His first visit will be to Paragon colliery in the National Coal Board's north-western area, next Wednesday, the day when the unions will be discussing the "social contract" at the Trades Union Congress in Brighton. Mr Prior has not been down a pit before.

He also plans to visit three factories in his Suffolk constituency next week, including a Bird's Eye frozen food packing plant.

Mr Prior's Scottish plan 'only candy floss'

By Our Labour Correspondent

It would be tragic for Scotland if the achievement of a Scottish parliament by "constitutional means", Mr William Wolfe, of the Scottish Labour Party, said in Glasgow.

He said, "I am not by any means inspired not by to meet the real needs of Scottish people but by a political expediency."

The glorified Scottish assembly apparently by some Labour devotees would be swamped in months in the rough into which the United Kingdom's economy is now heading. Continued.

Scottish assembly enjoys those legislative powers binding to the present

functions of the Scottish Office would be helpless to defend any of the basic Scottish interests which are at risk in the United Kingdom's present crisis."

Control of Scotland's oil resources and revenues was required, as well as responsibility for energy and the power to raise revenue from Scotland's wealth.

The Scottish people will not accept an electoral dict of constitutional candyfloss. Nothing less than the red meat of real economic and political power will satisfy them," he said.

A Plaid Cymru conference at Caernarvon yesterday passed a resolution expressing no confidence in Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, no devolution was sent to the Prime Minister.

A party official said: "The

motion followed a report that Mr Morris refused point blank to give an assurance that he would stand up for Wales and try to ensure that Wales would get as much devolution as Scotland in the Government White Paper expected in the next few weeks."

Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Caernarvon, told the constituency committee, which approved the resolution, that Mr Morris had been asked for the assurance at a Cardiff conference.

"Mr Morris refused, saying that it would be a Cabinet decision", Mr Wigley said. "This was fair enough. However, he was then asked for an assurance that he would fight for Wales within the Cabinet, to ensure parity with Scotland. This he refused to do."

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OVERSEAS

Israelis capture more guerrillas infiltrating from Jordan territory with forged papers

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Aug 27

Four more Palestinian guerrillas who infiltrated from Jordanian territory last weekend were seized yesterday after an intensive hunt by soldiers, border police and helicopters, Israel said today. Three others who had crossed the Jordan river on Friday night were caught on Saturday near Jericho.

Israel Army sources said both missions had originated in Syria but the guerrillas travelled through Jordan.

The four men caught this morning near Toubas in the hills of Samaria were in bell-bottom trousers and coloured shirts, and carried Israel Government identity papers issued to residents of the occupied areas.

However, after interrogation by a suspicious officer of the border police, they were reported to have led the way to a cache where they had placed their sub-machine guns, explosives and the uniforms in which they had crossed the river on Saturday night.

An attempt to bomb a restaurant near Natanya was also reported today. An employee found a British grenade covered with a charred, smoking rag in a crate of soft drinks and he called the police who dismantled the bomb. The restaurant adjoins the office of a taxi company which shuttles Arab workers from the occupied areas to jobs in Natanya.

Israeli commentators said the increased activity was apparently designed to show that the guerrilla organization still had

to be reckoned with, although Israeli security measures appear to have halted incursions across the Lebanese and Syrian borders and the Israel Navy foiled attempts to land from the sea.

Soviet minesweepers helping to clear the Suez Canal turned water hoses on Israeli patrol boats today in a confrontation in the Gulf of Suez, Mr Shimon Peres, Minister of Defence, disclosed tonight at a dinner.

For the third successive day the minesweepers entered Israeli-controlled waters and when the patrol boats approached to obstruct the water jets were directed at them. The small Israeli craft did not budge and eventually the Soviet boats went back to where they had come from. But he was sure they would be back, Mr Peres observed. The Russians were planting "political mines" in the region.

President Sadat said Egypt's policy towards Western countries was "to cooperate with all in the interest of Egypt and for the sake of establishing a just peace in this part of the world". Reuter

Our Political Correspondent writes: Mr Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, had half an hour's talk with President Giscard d'Estaing here today. He

said, that they had discussed arms sales to Syria, but described the present situation in the Middle East as "grave". The manoeuvres began on Monday night and were witnessed by Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Peres, who spent more than 12 hours following the troops in a half-track.

The command said the manoeuvres today were staged to test the military's offensive

ability and included canal bridging operations, artillery

and close air support, and

infantry and armour assaults.

New anti-tank missiles were also

tested. UPI

Callo, Aug 27.—President

Leading article, page 13

Vatican talks on priest held in Israel

From Our Own Correspondent

Reuter, Aug 27

The Greek Melchite Patriarch Maximos V Hakim today defended Archbishop Ilarion Capucci, who was recently arrested in Jerusalem on charges of aiding Arab terrorists in being in illegal posses

sion of arms.

On his arrival here for consultations on the Archbishop's case with Vatican officials, the patriarch told reporters that it was possible that the Archbishop "had had contacts with persons who are called terrorists in Israel and fedayin in the Arab countries. I am speaking of those people who offer their lives for the liberty of their own nation."

"It is also possible that the archbishop acted in complete harmony with his own principles and thought it was his clear duty to help the fedayin. History teaches us that during the Nazi period in Germany numerous bishops did far more illegal things to help the Jews. I do not see why today we have to condemn a man, or, rather, a bishop, simply because he is trying to help the Arabs," he stated.

Mgr Capucci is patriarchal vicar in Jerusalem under Patriarch Maximos V Hakim.

Kurdish refugees pour into Iran after clashes

From Our Own Correspondent

Teheran, Aug 27

As more reports of clashes between Iranian border forces and the Iraq Army come in it was announced tonight that over the past few months more than 72,000 refugees have fled the Iraq bombing of Kurdish villages and come to Iran.

The Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society has already set up 12 camps in the provinces of Kermanshah, west Azerbaijan and Kurdistan to shelter these refugees.

The latest reports of fighting indicate that regular Iraq armoured and artillery units yesterday launched an attack on the Iranian frontier in open contravention of the Security Council Resolution 348 which called for both countries to reduce their border forces and seek peace. The latest Iraq attack was repelled after seven hours of fighting.

Reports indicate the Iraq Army has been increasing its strength on the border. Clashes involving the regular Iraq Army started yesterday morning with the Iraqis firing at five border posts in the Naft-e Shah region. The attack was foiled by Iranian border guards and the Iraqis had to retreat.

In a separate action, which

Gun battle ends rampage by escaped convicts

Stephenville, Texas, Aug 27.—A gun battle with police at an all-night vigil at the farm where they heard dogs barking. They turned on the lights and saw three men running off.

Police officers taking part in the manhunt were keeping an all-night vigil at the farm when they heard dogs barking. They turned on the lights and saw three men running off.

One officer said: "We threw the light at them. We saw their silhouettes. We hollered for them to stop and they started running. So we started firing."

Richard Magnum, aged 22, a car thief, died in the first volley of gunfire. Dalton Williams aged 29, serving 40 to 60 years

for robbery and assault, ran into a barbed wire fence as he fled and gashed his leg. He was taken to hospital for treatment.

Jerry Ulmer, aged 22, said to be the ringleader of the group, who was serving a life term for murder, was captured unharmed.

The three men broke out of a jail in Colorado last Thursday. They left behind a "death list" of people whose testimony had helped to put them in prison and went on a rampage of revenge from Colorado into New Mexico and Texas.

They kidnapped and raped two women and shot dead a 64-year-old rancher and a farmer's wife who gave evidence against them at their trials. They also fired shots wildly into a crowd, wounding five people. One policeman described the three as "mad dogs". Reuter.

Villages to get warning of dam danger

From Our Correspondent

Rawalpindi, Aug 27

Panic is reported in areas close to the giant Tarbela Dam which has developed serious engineering faults. The whole structure of the world's largest rock filled dam is said to be in danger.

The Sind Government has set up 27 observation posts equipped with radio to give early warning to villagers living along the River Indus nearly 1,000 miles downstream from the dam in the event of floods.

Villages with a total population of nearly 500,000 close to the dam have been told to be ready to move to higher ground in 12 hours notice. The Indus at Tarbela is officially stated to be in "medium flood". American dam building experts have flown to Pakistan



Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, talking to Greek children at a village 12 miles from Nicosia, after its capture by Turkish troops. Greek prisoners taken in the village are housed in a church and a school.

A long view of history influences events on troubled island

Turks ready to alter Cyprus demarcation

By Louis Heren

Professor Haluk Ulman, foreign affairs adviser to the Turkish Prime Minister and now in London, is a student of diplomatic history. It appeared yesterday that Mr Turgut Menemencioglu, the Turkish Ambassador in London, and most of his staff are also experts. Certainly they approach the Cyprus problem with the long view of history.

The ambassador said that courage would be required to resolve the Cyprus question, the kind of courage displayed by Ataturk when he ceded Mosul to Iraq. It was a clean, surgical operation, which also cemented Turkish-British relations.

The cession, I must add, had some unpleasant consequences, especially for the Kurds and Assyrian Christians. Nevertheless, it did prevent the renewal of war, and enabled the development of oilfields to go forward peacefully.

The professor dismissed the suggestion that Turkey was presenting Greece with an ultimatum. There was much to negotiate. The Attala Line was not necessarily permanent, although the size of the Turkish Cypriot territory would be decided according to two criteria.

The first was that it should be viable. The second was the formula, 28 plus. Twenty-eight per cent of the island was

owned by Turkish Cypriots and the territory under their local jurisdiction should be at least 28 per cent of the island. The exact amount was negotiable.

There was no question of enforced migrations of population.

Neither Turkish Cypriot nor Greek Cypriot families would be required to move. Turkey wanted only to establish a Turkish Cypriot jurisdiction within a federation.

As important as Cyprus was for both Turkey and Greece, a great deal more than the future of the island was involved. Turkey accepted the reality of superpower diplomacy, and the larger power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union could not be ignored.

It would be disastrous for the West if the Cyprus question was not resolved quickly, the professor said. However, in pending disaster, it seems, Turkey will not budge the Turks.

In terms of diplomacy this is

of course the weakness of their case. If negotiation means anything it is give and take. In

Greek eyes the Turkish position is an ultimatum backed by the force of arms.

Professor Ulman, with his long view of history, refused to see it that way. Turkey is not President's orders, or to test him. He has been

as much as one of

Mr John Ehrlichman (all the public prosecutor Angeles) is apparently

some difficulties in serving

indictment and trial, may escape conviction.

President Ford, who asked about this at his conference tomorrow, far kept silent on the issue.

As he cannot avoid it, he may do more than Mr Jackson. There is every now

that Mr Jaworski has

into contact with Mr Nixon to examine the possibility

might "cop a plea" if

guilty in one character

has his sentence

recommended or commuted.

He might do the same

reduces as "nicking the case", but more may be greatly relieved.

Senator Robert Byrd, of Virginia, said today that

would be "no moral or

alternative" to prosecute Nixon if there was

pointing to his guilt.

"I don't think that

under the law the

mere words inscribed

marble pedestal", he

don't think we can have

law for the high and

another for the poor

is the Democratic whip

Senate.

Mr Nixon asks if his 'carcass' is to be picked

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Aug 27

A Republican congressman from Tennessee, Mr Kuykendall, has disclosed Mr Nixon consulted him the likelihood that he would be prosecuted.

Mr Nixon, it appears, told Mr Kuykendall on the telephone and told him that he "problems" with Mr Jaworski, the Watergate prosecutor, and asked "Do you think the people

to pick the carcass?"

The special prosecutor office, as usual, will not comment on reports that it

have made contact with Nixon and the former

President himself, and his

reclined in San Clemente, California, never speaks to reporters. A woman at

calls for Mr Ron Ziegler, former White House

Secretary, with the observation that "this is not a press of

It is generally taken

granted here that Mr Nixon is actively examining the

actions of the former President's

associates will go on to

the end of September

charges of covering up

in the Watergate but

Mr Nixon's own involve

in the same crimes is

no legal or constitutional

reason why he should be prosecuted.

The six defendants will

certainly argue that if anything wrong, it was

President's orders, or to test him. He has been

as much as one of

Mr John Ehrlichman (all the

public prosecutor

Angels) is apparently

some difficulties in serving

indictment and trial.

President Ford, who

asked about this at his conference tomorrow, far kept silent on the issue.

He cannot avoid it, he may do more than Mr Jackson.

There is every now

that Mr Jaworski has

into contact with Mr Nixon to examine the possibility

of "speedy conclusion" and

it can be anticipated that

pressure will be brought

against black moderate

and from outside

border."

Mr Dupont said that

nevertheless, his Government

will strive to establish friendly relations with

and new government in Mozambique.

PORT
ricket

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY AUGUST 28 1974

England take no chances in Test

John Woodcock
Oval Correspondent

ENGLAND: England drew with

Pakistan

he third Test match between

England and Pakistan, which

an with such promise last

year, ended in a draw of most

useful results yesterday.

When the draw was drawn Pakistan were

runs ahead with six second

overs wickets in hand.

On the first day of the Pakistan

out took 560 in their first

overs. England gave up all ideas

winning, which, on as lifeless

as they were to find in

country, they were not pushed

out of the game by the change

of imagination that

declared earlier than he did

today. In that way he would

keep the game more open

less than he would be tempted

reciprocal declarations.

In turn have let India the

opportunity of setting

and a target in the last

two days.

Nothing might still, in fact,

be made of it yesterday

day. Although Pakistan led

62 runs, England could have

up to by declaring behind

the last two days to have

the second hit if and only

if India's challenge.

I am not

what Dennis should have

but what he could have done,

what, because Test cricket is

an serious business

not to do

the time England were at

out for 545, only three

ampshire are thwarted
Francis and Lloyd

ter Marson

HAMPTON: Hampshire (8
won with Glamorgan (4).

Hampshire tried unsuccessfully

to victory from a match

by the loss of virtually a

play on Monday, in a

ious last act yesterday. In

all but brought down

an or a second time in

the second spin of seven

He, Roberts and Hampshire

thwarted finally by Francis,

remained steadfast and resto-

an hour, and, with five

to go, by Lloyd. Encircled

ps, gullies and short legs,

unashamedly and courageously

the county champions

swept up maximum bonus

stand 11 points clear of

sterling as both counties

the last straight today with

achieved.

Glamorgan followed on

ne behind, an hour and a

us the 20 final overs

in which Hampshire could

search of victory. The two

opening the innings, the two

one, and at 88, in the third

20 overs, Davis and

ye went out. In

the over Elton Jones and

and to Herman and the

Herman bowled Nash.

ly, the weather seemed set

fair when play began.

and to the close, of

they had witnessed an

ing day. They barely

single opportunity to ap-

Hampshire's smallest suc-

tion Jones had made 24,

when Glamorgan started

in with 38 for 38 for

rom 10.1 overs.

mean that they stood 355

and Hampshire, with their

task of making 206 runs

would absorb them from

g on. The pitch was still

at had fallen on Sunday

day. At the end of the

Gilliat had used five of

ers, but the pace of

as too slow for Roberts,

and the pace of

for the draw for Sanc-

ed Cowley. Taylor bowled

overs and Jesty not at

an Jones spent 65 minutes

seven runs and frustration

a weight of his responsi-

may have led him to seek

solution through Cowley's

But, staying down the

draws missed

ball circled in an arc to

at cover point.

rowd that to be a relief

encouragement, but

the pace of the ball

that caused a small

for, it brought a

bonus point for bowling as

ripping Hampshire of Hill.

Today's cricket

HOME: Sussex v Lancashire (11.30 a.m.)

AT HAMPSHIRE: Essex v Warwickshire (2.30 p.m.)

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Somerset (2.30 p.m.)

MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire (2.30 p.m.)

LEEDS: Middlesex v Gloucestershire (2.30 p.m.)

NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Glamorgan (2.30 p.m.)

WORCESTER: Warwickshire v Worcestershire (2.30 p.m.)

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Leicestershire (2.30 p.m.)

SHREWSBURY: Shropshire v Devon (2.30 p.m.)

YORKSHIRE: Yorkshire v Lancashire (2.30 p.m.)

AT MIDDLESEX: Essex v Middlesex (2.30 p.m.)

AT NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Nottinghamshire (2.30 p.m.)

AT LEEDS: Middlesex v Middlesex (2.30 p.m.)

AT BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Warwickshire (2.30 p.m.)

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6 SPORT

Forest Hills set for the end of an era

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
New York, Aug 27

The last United States tennis championships to be played on grass will begin here tomorrow. The laws of Forest Hills will then be replaced by fast-drying courts of the type popularly known as "clay" throughout this case. A loose top dressing will consist of crushed slate. Michael J. Burns, executive secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, was in common room when he said this morning: "I know people don't want to change it, but reality has to."

Tennis is based largely on the game's grass court traditions and on the laws of the game. Replacing one of the most important of these surfaces that provide a more consistent bounce and more effectively resist bad weather. But tennis on grass tends to be an inferior spectator sport to the courts of the highest quality is a difficult and expensive business.

The grass at Forest Hills is not firmly rooted and after a few days the surface of the grass will detract from the stature of the tournament. The diehard traditionalists of American tennis may be console by the prospect that the French are the ones to replace them. France is the unofficial clay court championships of the world, though the new courts at Forest Hills are likely to be a great deal quicker than those in Paris.

Meanwhile we can settle down to enjoy a tournament that will mark the end of an era. Should the seeds work out, the pairings for the quarterfinals will be as follows: French and American will represent France in the unofficial clay court championships of the world, though the new courts at Forest Hills are likely to be a great deal quicker than those in Paris.

But there is much uncertainty about the form of the Wimbledon, Australian and South African champion, James Connors, who on Saturday had to scratch from the final of the tournament. Sir Seán of Orange, New Jersey, because of a debilitating attack of gastroenteritis. He has been granted a day's rest tomorrow so that he can regain his strength.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS: Final. B. Borg (Sweden) beat J. Björn (Sweden) 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. **NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND:** Virginia Wade (England) beat J. Björn 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. **WIMBLEDON:** Miss B. Nagleian (U.S.) beat Miss B. McNamee (U.S.) 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. **CHARLES AND MELVILLE HOPKINS:** Mr and Mrs J. B. Chapman (U.S.) 6-2, 6-3.

Yachting

Officer in charge sticks to his guns

By John Nicholls
The 500 dinghies competing in their amateur championship at Fife regatta had another fine race yesterday and British boats finished the first two places. John Loveday and Lewis Dunn were the first to finish, several minutes ahead of Philip Milanes and William Hartie, who were the remaining 117 entries at the end. Third home was the evergreen Marcel Buffet, who worked hard to earn his place after rounding the first mark in eighth position.

It was blowing hard from the north-west when the fleet went afloat and a conventional line start was chosen as being the best means of setting the race in motion. As often happens with a big fleet and a fresh breeze, several attempts had to be made before the engine compass could be relied upon to cross the line too early. In spite of passionate requests for a gate start, the race officer stuck to his guns and at the third attempt he was satisfied with line discipline and allowed the fleet to proceed. With the wind blowing from the sea was flat and the leaders were soon up to the windward mark. Loveday was first round, followed by Milanes, and already these two were well clear of the rest.

On the racing reach to the next mark Milanes overtook Loveday and Buffet moved up three places. Milanes held the lead for the remainder of the first lap (there were two triangles and two windward/leeward marks on the course), but Loveday got ahead again on the second beat.

The two leaders then drew steadily away from each other and their rivals, leaving them to race for third place. The race officer for Paul Dransfield and Ian Lumsden from the start of the second round until the middle of the third. On the fourth windward leg they were passed by Buffet, and on the final downwind leg by the fourth placed DARIO RACE: D. Dransfield, 1; J. Loveday and L. Dunn, 2; J. Milanes, 3; D. Buffet, 4; D. Dransfield, 5; P. Milanes, 6; D. Dransfield, 7; P. Dransfield, 8; J. Lovelace, 9; W. Hartie, 10; J. Lovelace, 11; J. Lovelace, 12; P. Dransfield, 13; D. Dransfield, 14; D. Dransfield, 15; D. Dransfield, 16; D. Dransfield, 17; D. Dransfield, 18; D. Dransfield, 19; D. Dransfield, 20; D. Dransfield, 21; D. Dransfield, 22; D. Dransfield, 23; D. Dransfield, 24; D. Dransfield, 25; D. Dransfield, 26; D. Dransfield, 27; D. Dransfield, 28; D. Dransfield, 29; D. Dransfield, 30; D. Dransfield, 31; D. Dransfield, 32; D. Dransfield, 33; D. Dransfield, 34; D. Dransfield, 35; D. 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(Surely you've heard of those people who'll actually leave their cars at home rather than

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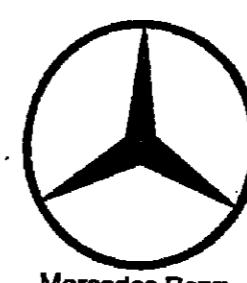
You can discover too the beauties of parking with the help of our power-assisted steering. (Just three turns of the wheel and you've achieved full wheel lock.)

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Then, perhaps, finally you'll agree with the Times motoring correspondent, recently traffic-bound in a Mercedes for 2½ hours, who simply commented:

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MORTGAGING THE FUTURE

he rake who begs yet another from a soft-hearted relative from an unsuspecting stranger, subless rejoices at his good fortune as he makes his way to the nearest alehouse. But the wise man does not think of an act of borrowing tantamount to a windfall. He inquires after the terms of the loan; and he weighs the cost of borrowing and the due date for repayment against the sum which he expects to make of borrowed funds.

Unconfirmed reports that the government of Kuwait, and possibly other Persian Gulf governments, are willing to lend substantial sums to Britain raise a general question how such sums should be regarded. They could certainly not be welcomed critically until it is shown that terms of such investments in their prospective use in the management of the British economy are sound. It may be presumed with some confidence that the Treasury will offer terms which are tally less favourable to the rarer than those already available on the world's money markets. It cannot be taken for granted, however, that ministers always resist the temptation to offer terms no more favourable than those already available to claim unjustifiably to have saved an important financial for Britain.

the degree of achievement will not be in the amount of any sum, but in the degree to which terms of it are more favourable

able than could have been obtained on the world's markets. And there must always be a question why the lender would wish to lend to Britain on terms which are less favourable to him than are already available in the open market, though it has recently become more and more difficult to place very large sums with the main private banking institutions which comprise the world's money markets.

Even if the terms of the loan are reasonable, it does not follow that it is the right policy to accept the money. The money is being borrowed to finance Britain's huge balance of payments deficit on current account. In simple terms the money is being borrowed to enable the country to use more resources than it is producing. Unless the extra resources are being invested productively, this is borrowing to pay for more consumption than the country can justify by its own productive efforts. No provision is being made to repay the loans or even to pay the heavy interest charges which will be due. We are consuming now at the cost of reducing what we shall be able to afford to consume in the future. Quite literally the future standard of living is being mortgaged.

This does not, however, quite dispose of the matter. So long as present oil prices prevail and the oil-producing countries will not or cannot spend the proceeds developing their own economies, the oil-consuming countries must either refrain from buying oil or

run large payment deficits. To buy no oil would be to bring economic activity almost to a standstill in those countries. To buy oil while trying to earn enough foreign exchange to pay for it would merely be to try to transfer the deficit to other countries. The cumulative effect of all or many countries trying to do that would be a beggar-my-neighbour world recession.

It is therefore necessary for the oil-consuming countries to plan together how they will share among themselves their collective deficit with the oil-producing countries and how the surpluses of the latter shall be lent back to the former. The United Kingdom has a strong case for arguing that its share of the joint deficit should be relatively small, despite the contrary political temptation. For, despite North Sea oil, Britain at present has fewer opportunities than most for investing borrowed funds sufficiently profitably to generate the necessary ability to service and repay such loans.

The old feeling that borrowing is unnecessary to the provident man and dangerous to the improvident applies in some degree to the present case. We should plan for the smallest payments deficit which we can persuade the community of oil-consuming nations to accept; and what we borrow to cover that deficit we should be sure to invest in ways which will generate the resources of financial journalists in some daily and evening papers.

Yours etc,
J. H. B. ALLAN,
Supra, Hurstwood Lane,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

IDDLE EASTERN ARMOURIES

ident Sadat's announcement 120 new military aircraft been bought for Egypt by friendly Arab states has broken the usual flurry of isolation in Western capitals. The implication is obviously that it is repeating the operation which—as Mr Sadat has now finally admitted—it obtained from Libya for use in last October, in defiance the French Government's go on "battlefield" country. There are reasons for thinking that this time France Libya are not the countries involved. But it must be assumed be country of origin, which it is, did not intend the s to go to Egypt, or at least not wish to be publicly fied as Egypt's supplier. Why should Mr Sadat say about it?

It is assuming, of course, the 120 planes really exist, did not exist Mr Sadat would have to invent them, assure Egyptian public about the consequences ne tacit arms embargo on Egypt by the Soviet as a punishment for what see as her desertion to the camp.

re are hints in his speech Mr Sadat himself may be ting his repeated provocations of Soviet ill humour over ast half-year. He told the students that he was keen to consolidate our

relations with the Soviet Union, and people were mistaken when they imagined Egypt had exchanged one friend for another. No doubt he is discovering that American friendship, like Soviet friendship, has its limits. The Soviet Union was unwilling to supply the Arabs with the sophisticated offensive weapons which they would have needed for a military reconquest of their occupied territory, and was not in a position to obtain Israeli withdrawal from that territory by diplomacy. On the other hand it did supply Egypt and Syria with "defensive" weapons in such quantities that they were able to inflict severe damage on Israel's forces in a pitched battle, and so create a new political situation; and it is believed to have more than made good their loss of weaponry during the fighting. By contrast American help has proved useful in extracting some concessions from the Israelis, but it is clearly out of the question that America should provide the Arabs with weapons on a scale remotely comparable to that of their supplies to Israel.

The Soviet embargo is therefore likely to damage the credibility of Egyptian warnings that the military struggle will be renewed if the diplomatic momentum is not kept up. The longer it goes on, the rustier and more obsolete Egypt's existing armoury will get, and this in turn may make Israel less amenable to its supplies to Israel.

There are hints in his speech Mr Sadat himself may be ting his repeated provocations of Soviet ill humour over ast half-year. He told the students that he was keen to consolidate our

American pressure. It may even make the Americans themselves less amenable to Arab pressure—although Egyptian defeat would hardly make the effects on the West of a new Middle East war any less unpleasant. The oil weapon and the new-found "capital weapon" would no doubt be wielded with even greater frenzy.

Egypt's diplomatic position is also weakened by her inability to resolve the quarrel between King Husain and the Palestine Liberation Organization about the representation at the peace conference of the Palestinians living in Jordan, behind which lies the question of King Husain's right to benefit from any hypothetical Israeli withdrawal on the West Bank. Jordan is trying, apparently with some American support, to pre-empt this issue by negotiating a "separation of forces" along the Jordan river.

Israel would prefer to pre-empt it in a different way, by allowing Jordanian civil administration to operate in certain areas without any military withdrawal. Neither plan takes any account of the wishes of the inhabitants of the West Bank, whose unruliness Israel seems to be repressing with more and more questionable methods. Meanwhile the resumption of the peace conference recedes farther and farther into the future, and the danger of renewed war grows correspondingly greater.

HILLER'S SHADOW IN SALISBURY

u hear someone coming is you down an alleyway at whistling, in an assertive the choral theme of the movement of Beethoven's symphony, you need notarily panic. The tune was, re, made famous by that film *A Clockwork Orange*, and one still occasionally lads in big boots humming their breath along with es of Purcell as they knock the street furniture. But in the dark may equally be that comparatively rare offensive character, the ean patriot, buoying up understandably damped current state of the Com by whistling the tune adopted by an affirmative of quorate delegates international anthem of EC. Alternatively, the man simply be a musician, ga the fact that he is

whistling at all argues against that. There is a fourth possibility: he may be a Rhodesian. Mr Smith's government, after five years' search for something catchy, has settled for Beethoven as a replacement for "God Save the Queen" (which, some time after UDI, they came to feel brought a faintly ironic note to state occasions). From now on the president will open parliament to the strains of that labyrinthine final movement, the initial bars of which should test the resources of Salisbury brass bands to the uttermost.

The trouble with the "Ode to Joy" for Rhodesian state occasions is that Schiller's words go with it. The Rhodesian Government have appreciated that they would not do. There is to be a competition, with a prize some what larger than what Beethoven received for the entire symphony.

stand the British despair. The British academic experience is needed in the black universities. South Africa needs educated leaders to help those who are now giving leadership towards the needed changes. The new challenges in South Africa need men and women who are prepared to fight for what is right without bitterness.

The Homelands in South Africa have actually chosen English as their medium of instruction in the schools. Does this mean anything to the British? Millions of my people await your response.

M. E. R. MATHIVHA, Professor, Department of Languages, University of the North, Pietersburg, South Africa, 8 Herries Road, Oxford.

Pension schemes

From Professor Peter Townsend, Sir, Before accusing the Government of depriving people of the pensions their employers would have provided under the 1973 Social

example, the Confederation of British Industry and some leading Chambers of Commerce invited firms affiliated to them to enrol their employees in an "average salary" scheme in which pensions would be based on the individual's earnings with no allowance for inflation during his working life, no provision for protecting the pension rights of early leavers from inflation, and post-retirement pension in increases of a derisory 3 per cent per annum.

Since the only way for an employer to subscribe to such a scheme would have been to avoid paying into the Reserve Scheme, the Government's decision not to introduce the Reserve Scheme must have saved large numbers of employees from being compelled to invest part of their earnings in a way which no sane person would willingly contemplate.

In the light of these facts, it is astonishing that the Conservatives, having had an opportunity of revising their pensions policy, should now be threatening to reactivate the Social Security Act with all its defects.

Yours faithfully,

REGINALD WATTS, Councillor, City of Westminster, Westminster City Hall, SW1.

Correction

In a leading article on Monday it was implied that the grandson of the Emperor of Ethiopia whose arrest was reported in July was Prince Zare

Confidence abroad being eroded

From Mr Rowland J. Gee

Sir, Travelling within the business centres of Europe can be enlightening when one meets Europeans talking of England.

Comments like, "this time we hear England really is sinking", and the smug, "London where's that?" really brought home to me once and for all that we really are our own worst enemies.

So frenzied at home is this talk of collapse that our European friends think it has happened. They

have lost confidence and interest in us and needless to say the effects on our export effort, so vital to us, could be devastating.

Let us stop for a moment, and think, and remember that our words and thoughts, so feverishly expressed at home, become facts abroad, and above all let us work for not partisan interests but for one interest, the country, it deserves it. Yours faithfully,

R. J. GEE, Director, Cecil Gee International, 39-45 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

August 22.

Alarm in the City

From Captain J. H. B. Allan, RM, retd

Sir, George Hutchinson (August 24) castigates the "City, as exemplified by the Stock Exchange" for being "alarmist and panicky".

I am aware of the fallacy of blaming all our troubles on television, wireless and newspapers, but I still find it surprising that he did not touch on the possibility that at least part of the alarm and panic may be attributable to the writings of financial journalists in some daily and evening papers.

Yours etc,

J. H. B. ALLAN,
Supra,
Hurstwood Lane,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

August 26.

From Mr Roland Freeman

Sir, George Hutchinson's strictures on the City suggest that the politicians have been right and the financial world wrong. Surely the increasing anger with the City among contemporary politicians is due precisely to its uncomfortable facility for telling the unpleasant and, apparently, unacceptable truth about the economic situation.

Although the stock exchange does not, as Mr Hutchinson says, "exemplify" the City, which is much wider than the market in shares, it has proved a far more reliable barometer of the economic climate during the past year than any ministerial speech on the subject.

The most distressing spectacle today is the willingness of the political establishment to kick the economic barometer because they don't like the weather it forecasts. Given last week's chilling unemployment figures, the Government should bring forward, urgently, new measures to protect people's jobs and savings before the gathering storm breaks over all our heads. Yours faithfully,

ROLAND FREEMAN,

Prospective Conservative Candidate, Nuneaton, Cophorne, Taynton, Gloucestershire.

August 24.

Older women teachers

From Councillor R. Watts

Sir, For many years those of us involved in education have struggled to find ways by which the mature man and woman can be encouraged to return to teaching or take it up for the first time. Not only is there a need for more teachers—still current despite many protestations to the contrary—but there are advantages in taking on older women as students.

The advantages are that they have had a wealth of experience of life and can relate better to the children's home problems. They have made a firm decision to take up the profession rather than use it as a stop-gap before marriage and above all they are more willing to take extra responsibilities within the school community.

One of the ways of drawing in such people has been through the four-year training courses run at such colleges as Rachel McMillan and Beatrice and Sidney Webb.

These courses are now under attack from two sides. In the first place many of them are being forced into mergers with other colleges, thus destroying their special identity. In the second place the students themselves are being dissuaded from continuing by the loss of a large part of their grant. This latter anomaly has arisen because the flat rate grant so essential as a passport to freedom for many wives now has to be assessed on the basis of the husband's income.

Many women students are there without the full support of their husbands who would prefer them to remain at the kitchen sink, so the grant is unlikely to be replaced by a maniac driver who was doing 90 in the fog. Demonstrating a deep lack of familiarity with American institutions, your correspondent appears to hold the untenable position that ex-President Nixon's actions would have been exposed by some other agency if the press had not pursued him.

After the Watergate burglars were apprehended, the police investigation of the origins of the break-in was anaemic. The White House had not even tried to find out what the press had the only weapon that would have any effect on the all-powerful Executive: exposure.

Mr Sparrow appears to frown on exposure of apparent wrongdoing, even in the context of police indifference. His view of the role of the press coincides with that of the Nixon White House—the press should report only the official version of any happening. Perhaps such a view is appropriate in Britain, where the official version is more likely to bear some approximation to the truth. But in America, where the Government's "right to lie" was enunciated by Assistant Defence Secretary Arthur Sylvester under President Johnson, anyone who accepts official statements uncritically is impossibly naive.

Therefore, the press and television in America historically have not played a bystander's role as they do here, restrained by the politicians' self-serving libel laws. Furthermore, in America, the media are part of the political process. In his book, *The Selling of the President 1968*, Joe McGinniss showed how Nixon from the beginning was able to manipulate his image in the papers and on TV. *The Boys on the Bus*, Timothy Crouse's account of the 1972 presidential campaign, reveals how sophisticated Nixon had become four years later in ensuring that he got a good press. The White House transcripts, gutted as they were by Nixon's blue-pencilling, indicate how concerned Nixon and his accomplices were to ensure that their lies were presented plausibly. How will it play in *Paradise?*

Yours sincerely,

BART MILLS,

66 Carlisle Mansions,

Carlisle Place, SW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Mr John Peyton, Conservative MP for Yeovil

Sir, You refer in your leading article of August 24 to the protest against weak government and failing institutions. While I would not deny for a moment either the importance of that protest or its justification, I do wonder how many there are who, while calling themselves democrats, would rally to the call of (c), in advance of a complete breakdown of lawful authority?

Yours truly,
JOHN PEYTON,
House of Lords.

Reactions to weak government

From Mr Frank Ziegler

Sir, From what I read it seems that it may well be illegal for any voluntary organization to defy the right of organized labour to destroy both the economy and democracy if its leaders do not get their way.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK H. ZIEGLER,
Risington Lane,
Farnham, Surrey.

From Mr N. Urry-Macdonald

Sir, Let us get matters into proportion over GB 75, General Walker, and Colonel Stirling. All retired Service personnel are civilians, and have just as much right as the trade unions to form their own civilian organizations to look after their interests and those of the country.

Successive governments of all political parties have failed in the past to deal satisfactorily with the strikes and industrial anarchy that has hit hard at the lower and middle income groups of our society. Poor leadership by these governments has resulted in a situation whereby the majority of ordinary people, affected by this ever recurring disruption in our formerly stable and prosperous society have decided to form a union of people willing to come forward at the call of any constitutionally elected government, who will thus be able to maintain essential services and standards. Lack of such will critically affect the economic stability and personal prosperity of the majority of people concerned, in fact of everybody.

The fact that the civilian leaders organizing this movement have served in the armed forces in the past surely does not in any way justify such an organization being termed by Lord Chalfont, and Mr Mason—both of whom ought to know better—as a private army. Such a public criticism indicates insecurity of position on their part. It has, after all, been clearly stated that this organization is available to any government in power, should it be faced with a situation for which it has not the resources to cope, or for which it has not made any contingency plans. A situation which could drastically and adversely affect the people of this country. This is after all a matter of confidence or lack of it.

So what is all this fuss about some people who are concerned with the welfare of a major section of the people of the country, and ultimately of the country as a whole? Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE URRY-MACDONALD,
16 Ranleigh Avenue, SW13.

From Mr H. J. Yates

Sir, Mr John Stokes, MP (August 24) asks: What has happened to our patriotism in England? The answer is quite simple. Mr Stokes and his parliamentary colleagues voted it away when they elected to enter the European Economic Community without our full-hearted consent!

At a time when there is public pressure for more openness by government, I suggest that these questions deserve unequivocal answers from two private citizens,

From Lord Hunt

Sir, I must be one among many people who, amid many anxieties about the times we live in, feel concerned lest General Sir Walter Walker and Colonel David Stirling, may—apparently, without collusion—as writing recipes for a future civil war in Britain. Presuming as I must that, being very experienced military commanders, they have taken into account all foreseeable circumstances for, and consequences of, putting their preparations into effect, I wonder if, to relieve anxiety on whatever score, they would both be willing to tell us all:

(a) Whether they have access to information which casts doubt on the adequacy of Whitehall's contingency plans for civil emergency.

A consumer's approach to answering parents' questions on education

When ACE—the Advisory Centre for Education—asked 100 parents last year who the Secretary of State for Education was, only 39 of them replied correctly; 47 had no idea what the "O" in O levels stands for; 88 had never heard of it. And yet all these parents had children in state schools, many of whom had learnt to read with it, and were currently doing O levels.

What ACE deduced from this very small survey was not that parents do not care about their children's education, but that most of them are too intimidated by the system to find out the answers. Certainly their interest in the subject is borne out by the thousands of people who have consulted the ACE free advice shops in the Butlin's holiday camps that ACE has been running for the past two years.

Parents have come to the shops to ask about reading schemes, about course options, about moving up from primary to secondary school, about comprehensives, and a hundred other worries and misunderstandings they have not felt able to consult schools and teachers about. This year ACE is running education shops at two Butlin's camps, Skegness and Filey. One thousand parents, teachers, students—should answer something in the region of 3,000 questions during the six weeks the camps are running. This may not seem much, given the thousands of people who will visit the camps during that time, but it is more impressive if you think that these are 3,000 questions that probably would not otherwise have been asked or answered at all.

Education shops are part of ACE's new style, going out to offer advice rather than waiting to be asked for it, and they are the basis of the recently appointed director's dreams for the future. All ACE directors have wanted a broad base for its activities, but John Hipkin, former teacher and secretary of a Schools Council Working Party, sees it as the most important task facing him.

"There is a terrible lie perpetuated that working class parents do not care about education. They do care. They care passionately. But they rarely know what the problems are. They have dark suspicions but they cannot articulate them. And they have so much experience of being talked down to that one has to make a real cultural leap to help them". Part of this new style is to be seen in the informal, sometimes slightly comic approach of the Butlin's early days coincided with

lines shops. ACE recently entered a headmaster into the bonnie baby competition, lying in a pram holding a bottle of beer and carrying a sign "Education is your baby". Some ACE council members objected that this attitude to education was demeaning. John Hipkin argued that parents are so reticent when it comes to education that you have to go a long way to meet them. And if it takes grotesque parades, balloons, and dotty competitions, then that is where ACE will have to go.

Mr Hipkin, a man who manages to combine passionate enthusiasm and conviction with a very sane air of realism, is probably right to be concerned about ACE's future. The Centre has been running for 14 years, largely as an advisory service for its 23,000 members who, he admits, are "an intelligent informed minority, people who know that what they say and think will have an effect—the educationally already potent". Members pay £5.25 a year, which entitles them to a magazine, *Where*, and reduced rates for advice. But it is an expensive service and not one that many people can afford. The time has undoubtedly come to share what is probably the largest bank of information from a parent's view on education in this country with a wider group of people.

The education climate is also very different today than it was in 1960 when Caspar Brown, at the Consumers' Association, had the idea that it might be possible to develop the same sort of consciousness among parents as among consumers. ACE began in an age when neither parents nor children had much say in the education system, and when there were few hard facts around to inform them.

So first under Tyrrell Burgess in the Consumers' Association, building off the Strand, and then under Brian Jackson in a new Cambridge office, ACE set out to arouse parents' sense of their own power and right. Jackson soon saw that it was absurd to talk about parents having a dormant consciousness of what education was about. They had very little idea of it at all, and needed to be informed and prodded into action. And so *Where*, sister magazine to the Consumers' Association *Which?*, published article after article on educational matters, and the advisory service answered the questions that began to flow in from anxious parents.

ACE's early days coincided with



such things as the Plowden report, the change to comprehensive schools, the setting up of educational priority areas, and later the Open University, all things that ACE had promoted, and fought for, and in some cases invented. Not all were successful, and not all survived, but they were part of a mood of growing concern about education.

"During the 1960's ACE carried the progressive education banner; it acted as the critic of the current system", says Eric Midwinter, former co-director of ACE. "Those

were the halcyon days", says John Hipkin. "We could do no wrong." But as ACE became more established and more business-like, and less exciting and experimental, so Brian Jackson, who had been responsible for much of its crusading zeal, grew bored with it. Eric Midwinter joined him as co-director heading an organization called Priority in Liverpool, and an executive director was appointed for the day to day running of the Cambridge office. The triumvirate left it once was.

A new broader base for ACE may

also finally help it to escape the unfortunate but inevitable accusations levelled against it that, on the Consumers' Association model, it saw education as a commodity like any other. Critics have always been quick to point out that education, unlike consumer goods, does not, except for the very few, allow for choice. To which Mr Hipkin replies impatiently that it is idiotic to make an analogy between buying a hairdryer and an educational problem since one is based on a desire to get value for money, and the other on a complex range of values and beliefs. But it is not so idiotic if you compare it with buying a house. "We try to elaborate the language in which parents talk about education", he says. "Show them what questions to ask, and how to articulate the problems. The point is, we must reach more parents."

The difference between the questions asked of ACE at their advisory service in Cambridge, and those asked in the education shops provides a clear indication, if one is needed, of the importance of a new style and presentation if ACE is to reach a larger, not solely middle class, public.

About 80 per cent of the advisory service questions are about private education; parents want to know about the best independent boarding schools, how to apply for a grant, where to find a course for a foreign student. Butlin's questions on the other hand are about the "cashable skills", in John Hipkin's words, things like reading and writing. "Need I worry that my nine-year-old son is not reading?" is one familiar question; "Is my daughter getting the right training to become a chemist?" is another. It is not only that the advisory service is too expensive for most people; such a different emphasis clearly demands a different approach.

So where is ACE to go? For one thing before it goes anywhere it will have to find some more money. Its funds now come only from membership and the occasional grant. Shortage of cash, and financial crises in the past have led to cutbacks and there is no doubt that ACE has frequently been balked by simply not having enough money to carry things through. The advisory service, even though people are charged up to £6.50 for advice, runs at a loss.

So what Mr Hipkin is looking for

is a government grant to c. advice, whether by phone, on the street or by letter spent by ACE as it sees fit, charges for anyone. But wants to expand the shops back as 1967 ACE ran stalls in an Ipswich Co-op shop in every large town, sharing quarters with a leg centre, and a citizens' advice agency, with information from its data banks. Another that ACE wants to advice to the employees stores, factories and to trade members; the possibilities less. But to do any of this will need a substantial influx of money. And since these plans materialize at any time Hipkin is naturally anxious to ready to cope with them.

He is also keen to develop Butlin's shops, possibly with grant to follow up parents' and odd advice. But Tony Wright, marketing director for Butlin's, offers him a slightly ominous note: "We have to be as people come to Butlin's to be important that this activity educational ad kept in proportion. Other might get a negative after all, the purpose of visit is holidays."

One can only hope that of cautious and somewhat sighted attitude is not reflected in other places, and that the amount of information on that ACE has collected in is not wasted. Lack of cash mean the end of ACE advisory service. John F. scribes are very loyal, and renew their membership as But it may mean that never fulfil its by now future function, to provide people as possible with the ration and know-how to do best for their children or just the private system, ensure education system.

It may even be that the "advisory" in the name is become a misnomer. For could be doing is not to questions from already parents but creating aware many others for the need.

Caroline Moo

The easy teatime loaf-making method

Even the most reluctant cook will find teabreads rewarding to bake. Quick and easy, these mixtures require no tiresome creaming of fat and sugar, nor is yeast included among the ingredients as the term "bread" might imply. They are made using self-raising flour or plain flour and a raising agent.

Teabreads are served sliced and buttered. They are more interesting than plain bread but not so rich as cake. Marvellous for children's tea and very good for picnics. Bake them the day before you want them, so they slice easily and spread without crumbling.

Use loaf pans in preference to bread tins. Loaf pans are not so deep, they make teabreads a more attractive shape and one which is better for slicing. They come in two sizes, a larger pan of 9in x 5in x 3in deep and a smaller one of 7in x 4in x 2in deep. Grease the tins well and line with one strip of grease-proof paper cut the width of the tin and long enough to cover the base and overlap the opposite two sides. When baked you can ease the loaf out of the tin using the ends of the grease-proof paper.

DATE AND WALNUT BREAD
The ready prepared and packaged sugar coated chopped dates are ideal for this recipe. Find them in most supermarkets.

Makes 1 large loaf

12 oz self raising flour;
1 level teaspoon salt;
3 oz soft brown sugar;
2 oz walnuts, finely chopped;
4 oz chopped dates;
2 eggs;
scant 1 pint milk;
2 oz butter, melted.

Sift the flour and salt into a large bowl. Stir in the sugar, walnuts and dates. Crack in the eggs and add the milk. Using a wooden spoon, stir to mix the ingredients together and then beat thoroughly to make a fairly soft mixture. Add the melted butter and stir in thoroughly.

Spoon the mixture into a greased and lined large loaf pan and spread level. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas no 4) and bake for 1 hour. When baked remove from the tin and leave until quite cold.

MALT BREAD
Malt bread keeps very well. This recipe makes two loaves, if you prefer you can freeze one loaf for later. Buy the malt extract required from chemist.

Makes 2 small loaves

1lb self raising flour;
1 level teaspoon salt;
1 oz soft brown sugar;
4 oz seedless raisins;
2 oz walnuts, coarsely chopped;
1 pint milk;
1 tablespoon black treacle;
2 heaped tablespoons pure malt extract.

Sift the flour and salt into a large basin. Add the sugar, raisins and walnuts. Measure

the milk, treacle and malt extract into a saucepan. Place over a low heat and warm through gently, just until the ingredients have blended together. Pour into the flour mixture all at once. Using a wooden spoon stir to blend the mixture together, then beat thoroughly for a moment to make a smooth, fairly soft dough.

Dividing the mixture equally, turn into two greased and lined small loaf pans and spread the mixture evenly. Place in the centre of a slow oven (325 deg F or gas no 3) and bake for 1 hour.

For a shiny top paint the loaf with a sugar syrup glaze as soon as they are baked. Measure 1 tablespoon each of castor sugar and milk into a saucepan. Stir to dissolve the sugar over low heat, then bring to the boil. When the malt loaves are baked and while still hot from the oven, brush over the entire surface with the hot glaze. Leave until cold before slicing.

ORANGE NUT BREAD
Unlike the other breads which are mixed with fruit, this teabread is rather plain but with a delicate orange flavour. Use a whole piece of candied orange peel and chop it yourself in preference to ready chopped mixed peel.

Makes 1 large loaf

12 oz self raising flour;
1 level teaspoon salt;
3 oz castor sugar;
finely grated rind of 1 orange;
14 oz walnuts, coarsely chopped;
2 oz candied orange peel, finely chopped;
2 eggs;
scant 1 pint milk;

2 oz butter, melted.

Sift the flour and salt into a large bowl. Stir in the sugar, orange rind, walnuts and chopped candied peel. Lightly mix the eggs and milk and pour into the centre of the dry ingredients. Blend the mixture with a wooden spoon. Then add the melted butter and beat thoroughly.

Spoon the mixture into the greased and lined large loaf pan and spread level. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas no 4) and bake for 1 hour.

QUICK FRUIT CAKE
Because the ingredients are blended together in one bowl, it is essential that they all mix together quickly and evenly. Nothing must be cold from the refrigerator and fat that blends quickly, such as the soft type of quick creaming margarine, must be used.

Makes one 9 inch cake

1lb self raising flour;
5 oz butter;
5oz soft brown sugar;
2 large eggs;
4 tablespoons milk;

1 level teaspoon salt;
2 rounded teaspoons mixed spice;

1 level teaspoon baking powder;
1lb mixed dried fruit;
4oz glace cherries, rinsed and halved;
4oz chopped candied peel;
8oz soft brown sugar;
2oz quick creaming margarine;
4 large eggs;

5 tablespoons milk.

Sift the flour, salt, mixed spice and baking powder into a mixing basin. Add the sugar, chop; fruit, cherries, chop; sugar, syrup, margarine and milk. Stir with a spoon to blend ingredients then beat well for 1 minute.

Spoon the mixture round cake tin, grease on the base and paper. Spread the level. Place in the moderate oven (350 deg F or 3 no 3) and bake for 1 hour or until golden brown. Lower the heat to 325 deg F or 3 no 3 and bake for 11 hours or until the top is firm. Test by pushing a wire into the centre of the cake. If it comes out clean it is ready.

Dependable

Memorial

Quick Fruit Cake
Cut in 16 pieces
10oz self raising flour;
2 level teaspoons ground spice;
1 level teaspoon salt;

1 level teaspoon baking powder;
1lb mixed dried fruit;

4oz glace cherries, rinsed and halved;

4oz chopped candied peel;
8oz soft brown sugar;
2oz quick creaming margarine;

4 large eggs;

5 tablespoons milk.

Sift the flour, salt, mixed spice and baking powder into a mixing basin. Add the sugar, chop; fruit, cherries, chop; sugar, syrup, margarine and milk. Stir with a spoon to blend ingredients then beat well for 1 minute.

Spoon the mixture into a well greased shallow baking tin of 8 x 7 inches. Spread the level. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or 3 no 3) and bake for 1-1/2 hours or until risen and golden brown. Test by pushing a skewer into the centre of the cake, if there is no cake mixture clinging to the skewer when drawn out the cake is cooked.

Allow the cake to cool in the tin. Cut into fingers and serve in a tightly lidded tin.

Katie St

Internationally acknowledged to be the finest cigarette in the world.

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EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

صحتك من الأهم

SOCIAL NEWS

Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief, will attend the Royal Review of Fusiliers' 200th Anniversaries in Birmingham on September 9 and will be entertained by the Lord Mayor. He will also attend a reception by Birmingham branch of the National Life-Boat Institution.

Weddings today

John Berjeman, 68; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Broome, 83; Hugh Cudlipp, 61; Field Marshal Sir Edward Feilding, 73; Captain Hart-Davis, 67; Sir William Jackson, 57; Air Marshal Sir Nigel Maynard, 53; Mountevans, 56; Sir Thomas Monck, 66; Mr R. B. B. Monck, 71.

Upcoming marriages

C. Baker
Mrs J. M. Yates
engagement is announced between John Charles, son of Mr C. H. Baker, of Little End, Simonburn, Northumbria, and Julia Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. of Brampton Grove, Beccles.

Mr W. M. Davidson
engagement is to take place between Professor William Davidson, MD, of King's College Hospital, London, and Mrs Bird, of Maledene,hurst, Kent.

F. Middlehurst
Mrs L. Silva
engagement is announced between John Francis, son of Mr Fred Middlehurst, of London, and Maria, daughter of the late Sir Silva, and of Senhora de Silva, of Regua, Doura, al.

R. Powles
Miss G. P. H. Adamson
engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of Mr A. F. A. Powles, of Enfield, and Geraldine, daughter of Dr and Mrs T. Adamson of Wotton-Edge, Gloucestershire.

Deaths

I. S. Stephens
Mr C. M. Gleadowe
marriage took place on 17 in New Zealand of Mr Nicholas Syng Stephens, son of Mr and Mrs Dennis Stephens, of Down, and Miss Mary (Mrs) Gleadowe, daughter of the late Com. Richard Yorke Gleadowe, avy, and Mrs Gleadowe, of Falmouth, and 1 Red- road, SW15. The Rev Parr officiated.

Deaths

Mr Edward Friesley, of Norton, Worcester, a geologist, Sir Ernest Scott's 1907 expedition to Africa and a scientist with Scott's 1910-13 expedition, 5 net. paid, £1,674. All annuities, gifts and small bequests she left the equally between five

Winfred Bentham, of left £162,758 net (duty £45). After a number of bequests she left the Hampshire, Isle of Channel Islands Association, for use only in a will. The bequests include (net before further duty may be £1,674). Walter George Gunn, £14,934. £113,341. Davis, Major-General Iber, of Downton, Wiltshire, Aldershot District, duty paid, £2,177. £54,254. Stanley William, of Cam- lly, paid, £17,381. £14,934. Mr James of Nailstone, (duty paid, £3,294) £58,535. Mrs Joanna, Katina, of Wimborne (duty paid, £1,655). Sir Henry Jeville, of a Lord Justice of lny paid, £997. £9,763. Sir Leslie Harold, of former civil servant (duty paid, £151) £92,128.



An electro-magnetic train which seats four people, developed at Sussex University, being demonstrated yesterday by Professor B. V. Jayawant, who led the research team.

American praise for Soviet space cooperation

Dowry, California, Aug 27.—The programme manager for the 1975 rendezvous of United States and Soviet space ships in orbit has praised the Russians for "ready willingness" in overcoming technical and personal problems of the joint venture.

Mr Glynn Lunney of the National Aeronautics Space Administration's Johnson Space Centre, said recently that American equipment for the flight had been completed at the Rockwell international plant in Downey and would be shipped on September 3 to Houston and Cape Kennedy.

Soviet scientists and engineers building comparable craft in Russia had exchanged numerous visits with their American counterparts during the past 18 months.

"They do things in different ways, naturally, but from the beginning we have not found a real stumbling block or problem that could not be resolved," he said.

The mission calls for the Soyuz craft to be launched on July 15, 1975, from Baikonur, Kazakhstan, and for the Apollo to be lifted seven and a half hours later on top of a Saturn rocket from Cape Kennedy.

Appeal launched for Crossman memorial forest

An appeal fund for the Richard Crossman Memorial Forest, in the Judean Hills near Jerusalem, has been launched by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. The forest will be built on 10,000 ac 2000 trees will be planted at a cost of 50p each.

Mr Crossman, former Labour minister and editor of the New Statesman, who died in April, was remembered by the federation for having given constant encouragement to Israel in its early years. He is likened to Lord Balfour, Lloyd George and Sir Winston Churchill in his political practical assistance to the Jewish people in general and the cause of Zionism and Israel in particular.

Science report

Technology: Dependence on universities

Commonplace that our way of living is heavily dependent on technology. But it is dependent on scientific For a long time that has been to do, as much 1-century of university research, from the 19th century, when the British say, how much Germany had profited from scientific background, very efforts were made to scientific research in the industrial benefits would to the most casual however, the university link is at present not if people are increasingly other industry really uses science at all. In recent J. Langrish, of the Mansfield School, has been to answer that question way and his latest are just published in

among scientists, it is usually apers in learned journals fields the flow of these, and has been for hundred years, that is to be read everything has been published. Then an a series of necessary human in 50 or so words paper is compiled, and in a special volume, as 1884 the Society's industry was produced abstracts of papers to be of use to industrial and Dr. Langrish has the source of these on national basis for selected years 1884 and 1952.

Source: *Nature*, 250, 614.

£500,000 study of multiple sclerosis causes

A joint British and American study into the causes of multiple sclerosis will be held over the next two years in Orkney, Shetland, and Cumbria. The region is one of the world's in the world for the disease which attacks the central nervous system.

The project, which will cost £500,000, will include a survey of more than 300 people, and a team of scientists from the University of Edinburgh and Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Physicians of London, will be involved.

Twenty-six experiments will be performed by the American crew during the mission, according to Dr Tom Giuli, of the Johnson Centre, in astronomy, observation of the earth and biology.—UPI.

Exchanges had been limited mainly to the docking equipment and to life support compatibility.

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Twenty-six experiments will be performed

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug 19. Dealings End, Aug 30. 5 Contango Day, Sept 2. Settlement Day, Sept 10.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



1973/74	High	Low	Stock	Int. Gilt	Price	Chg.	Yield	Yield	1973/74	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Yield	Yield	1973/74	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Yield	Yield	1973/74	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Yield	Yield						
BRITISH FUNDS									BRITISH FUNDS								BRITISH FUNDS								BRITISH FUNDS													
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																						
A - B									A - B								A - B								A - B													
292 294 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	262 264 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50
293 295 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	263 265 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
294 296 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	264 266 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
295 297 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	265 267 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
296 298 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	266 268 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
297 299 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	267 270 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
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301 302 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	273 274 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
302 303 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	274 275 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
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304 305 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	276 277 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
305 306 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	277 278 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
306 307 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	9.50	278 279 Trees 646 11,092	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	74	964	972	0.00	9.50	964	972	0.00	9.50				
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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GEC in rival bid for Kent: ministry to put in fresh capital

Anthony Rowley
GEC last night announced a
provisional cash bid worth
£1m for George Kent which, if
successful, will involve a fresh
injection of over £3m of Govern-
ment money into the scientific
industrial instrument industry.

It is already the subject of an
effective bid worth £6.1m in
the Swiss electrical group,
Brown Boveri. It is understood
the Department of Industry
which owns the 24 per cent
in Kent formerly held by
Industrial Reorganisation
Corporation, was not altogether
pleased with the prospect of
a passing into foreign control.

It has already decided to
put the GEC counterbid in
effect in its own holding.

The Rank Organisation, which
is a further 17.83 per cent

will also accept the
offer. The Government and

Rank will retain a 34 per cent

in the scientific and
industrial instrument industry.

Both stakes they will take in

the holding company. This
will ultimately combine the
interests of Kent and of GEC's
scientific apparatus and
trial instrumentation division.

At night, Mr John Vaughan,
man of George Kent, said
the GEC offer had come as a
complete surprise. It was
generous, and he saw
in which the Kent board
had already recommended
Brown Boveri, could
go along with it. GEC's move
as an equal surprise to
Brown Boveri came, which
considering its implications,
George Kent shareholders are
voted on Friday at a meet-
ing in the High Court
to draw a legal scheme of
arrangement under which
Brown Boveri would take control of a
part of the Kent business
turn for a £6.1m cash
on.

was not clear last night
at this meeting and one
thing, to modify the capital

of George Kent, will now take
place.

However, the scheme of
arrangement requires the
approval of at least three-
quarters of the George Kent
votes: the joint holding of the
Government and of Rank, who
have accepted the rival bid,

amounts to 41.83 per cent. It
remains to be seen whether
Brown Boveri will make a new
offer. It was learnt yesterday
that its existing one is not to be
referred to the Monopolies Com-
mission.

The scheme put by GEC to
the D of I and to Rank involves
a cash offer worth 33p a share
for the ordinary capital and
35p a share for the preference
shares in Kent. Kent's ordinary
share price was 28p prior to the
GEC announcement.

GEC would transfer the Kent
business (industrial instruments
and control systems as well as
scientific apparatus) to a new
holding company in which the
Government would initially take

a 33 per cent stake and Rank
17 per cent, leaving GEC with

the remaining 50 per cent.

At this stage, GEC would have
effectively subscribed £3m cash
to the new holding company, the
Government about £2m (consist-
ing of what it received under
the GEC offer plus £250,000 extra)
and Rank the £1m it will receive
under the GEC offer.

The new holding company
would then have a further issue
of shares to raise £6.5m of work-
ing capital and GEC and the
Government would each sub-
scribe £2.5m to this, raising the
D of I stake to 41 per cent and
reducing that of Rank which
would not subscribe, to 9 per cent.

GEC would also subscribe a
further £1.5m by way of conver-
table loan stock, which on con-
version would give it 56 per cent
of the new holding company.

This holding company would
eventually take over GEC's in-
strument activities for a
deferred cash consideration.

Financial Editor, page 18

Decline in private housebuilding halted

ger Vielvoye
decline in private house-
building appears to have been
according to the latest
to the Department of
Environment by builders
out the country.

The pick-up in the busi-
ness is extremely
optimistic about the number of
uses that will be started

returns show that the
s expect to start 125,000
uses during 1974, rising
100 starts in 1975.

It estimates of the build-
ing's performance are
disappointing viewed

light of previous esti-
mations.

Builders had been asked for
their opinions in July before the
extent of the increased avail-
ability of building society loans
had been known.

There were grounds for
thinking that an even more
optimistic forecast for next year
would be obtained when the
Department asked the builders
for opinions early in the winter,
probably in November.

50m rumour sparks gilts

market bonds moved
on the London stock
yesterday after reports
that it is to buy £750m of
British Government

Although reports indi-
cate such deals would be
done in the stock market, prices
of stocks improved

and some buying

had a calm session of
the closing on Friday

the two-week trading

Engineering shares
d some interest after
suggestions that the

market has recently

rescued a specialized industrial
company

Market sources believe that
the company could be in the
shipbuilding or machine tool
sector. The FT index closed 0.7
off at 220.4, and *The Times*
index 0.23 down at 86.79.

Brokers merging: London stock-
broking firms Longman, Tow-
sey and Dunkley Marshall and
Smithe announced yesterday
that they will merge their
respective businesses with effect
from September 16. Duff Stoop
& Ross-Munro and Pim Vaughan
are also merging on September
16.

Engineering shares

d some interest after
suggestions that the

market has recently

2

Later raises es of igarettes

her is raising the price
of its tipped cigarettes
on a packet of 20 and
cigarettes by 1p. The in-

which take effect im-
mately, bring the price of
Hedges King size
to 36p for 20 and 22p
d sized varieties to 32p.

are in line with rises
made by the Imperial
earlier this month and
according to Gallaher,
ing costs of labour and
increases in the current

of price changes have
en announced by Car-

Rothmans, the third
producer. A spokesman
a company was review-

sition but no imme-

Australia eases squeeze by lowering bank deposit ratio

Sydney, Aug 27.—Australia is

the financial year ended in

June, published today, gave a

warning to the Government
against easing its tough anti-

inflation measures too quickly

if it wanted to avoid setting a

more pernicious round of price

increases in train.

If the Government's

announced policy measures

proved effective, 1974-75 could

see an easing of excessive pres-

ures on resources, and subse-

quently some moderation in in-

flation, the report stated.

The statutory reserve deposit

is the percentage of total

funds held by trading banks

which must be handed over to

the Reserve Bank.

Sir John Phillips, Governor

of the Reserve Bank, said:

"The easing of trading credit

restrictions would take effect

from Thursday. It would help

US may boost flow of mortgage funds to aid home buyers

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Aug 27.—President
Ford met Mr James
Lynne, Secretary for Housing
and Urban Development, and
chief economic policy advisers
today to discuss the increasing
problems of the housing mar-
ket. Mortgages are becoming
almost impossible to obtain as
the rate of deposit withdrawal
from savings banks accelerates.

The acceleration of rates
from the increasing tightness

of liquidity, which is forcing
the Treasury to pay record

rates on market borrowings.

It is not just depressing the
share market—it is close to the

Dow Jones industrial index

down 16.59 points to

671.54—but also leading to

expectations of increased prime

lending rates.

Latest figures show that

deposit withdrawals from

savings and loan associations

totalled \$282m (about £23m)

in July. At its regular auction

yesterday, the Treasury paid

9.930 per cent on 180

day borrowings of \$2,000m and

a record 9.908 per cent on 90

day borrowings of \$2,800m.

The high Treasury bill yield

are attracting more small in-

vestors away from the savings

banks. These savers are also

being attracted by new

mutual funds specializing in

money market investments.

Latest figures show that

such funds more than doubled

their sales last month to \$176.5m from \$81.5m in June.

The expectation is that the
Government will shortly in-

crease the flow of funds in the
mortgage market through

government agencies. It may

well also recommend some tax

relief for savings banks exper-

encing losses on their vast

holdings of old mortgages.

It is clear from official

figures that savings and loan

associations now hold about

\$304,000m of what may be

termed dead-weight mortgages

—mortgages issued at rates well

below current market rates and

which therefore have second-

ary market values well below

book values.

In line with administration

efforts on this front, the

federal home loan bank board

announced today that it is rais-

ing the ceiling on mortgages

to \$15,000 per family home from

\$13,500. There are clear indica-

tions that the Federal Home Loan

Mortgage Corporation is start-

ing to draw on Treasury funds to

buy mortgages to support the

savings and loan associations

in the belief that large profits

could be made once Middle East oil

producing countries began to

raise interest rates.

The Treasury may well have

to pay more than 3 per cent on

the \$2,600m of bills maturing

on June 30, 1975, that it will

will auction tomorrow.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

GEC/Kent: a more acceptable offer

The difference between the offers by GEC and by Brown Boveri for George Kent is one of kind rather than of degree, so straight comparisons are out. Bov's offer was a subscription for a part of Kent where the GEC one is a straight offer for the whole.

That said, however, the GEC offer does hold more immediate attraction for the Kent shareholder. In the current state of the market, 32p a share cash is clearly a more tangible proposition than shares of unquantifiable value in Brown Boveri Kent and in SMI. Moreover, the SMI shares would not even have a quotation initially.

Pro forma net tangible assets of 40.3p a share for BBK and of 24.1p for SMI are no more a guide to the market value of these holdings than is the 77.1p historic figure for Kent in its present form. Kent's shares were after all at 17p until the BBK offer, when they came up to about 22p. Last night they were shown to much more interest in the GEC bid, near the 30p mark.

All this, of course, reflects Kent's indifferent profits performance since 1973, with profits of only £233,000 in 1973-74. Likewise, GEC's scientific apparatus and process instrument divisions have been having a tough time and thus Kent shareholders need not feel too deprived at not being offered an ongoing equity interest in the merged concerns.

The point is that, with some £3m of new government money going by way of equity into the restructured enterprise, GEC may well feel that it has secured the sort of investment that could not easily be obtained elsewhere in rendering its instrument activity viable. The surprise is that Rank, not having Mr Bent's ideological commitment to restructuring industry, should opt for an ongoing stake in an unquoted concern.

Yield gap

Some sombre lessons

The view that the City has somehow "lost its nerve" in recent weeks has an obvious appeal for those who doubt the usefulness of the stock market as an economic barometer. It does, perhaps, describe accurately the state of mind of a minority of stockbrokers. But as an explanation of the plunge in equities it is too simple by half. The level of the equity market can still be rationalized in fundamental terms and it is not difficult to put a case for even lower price levels.

For long-term investors like pension funds and insurance companies the attraction of equities lies in a growing income. As long as dividends are expected to grow, fund managers will accept a lower immediate return on equities than gilts. This gives rise to the reverse yield gap, the fluctuations in which give some indication of the way the stock market's collective thinking is moving.

The dividend yield gap at the beginning of August this year implies, on actuarial rule of thumb, that a gross fund manager would be buying on the assumption that equities would show annual income growth of at least 7.28 per cent in the foreseeable future. Paradoxically, this is more than the gap at the peak of the last bull market. In fact the trend has been distorted by dividend restraint and the extent of the distortion is underlined by the return to a positive earnings yield gap at the end of last year.

The divergence between earnings and dividends has also been helped by fears about the effect of inflation on corporate profits, which have probably

more than outweighed the change in the tax system. Current purchasing power accounting would, on some estimates, reduce the earnings yield gap by up to 5 points. There are no comparable estimates in replacement cost terms, arguably more relevant for assessing dividend paying capacity, but the effect might be even more severe.

THE REVERSE YIELD GAP

The figures show the difference, in percentage points, between the earnings and dividend yields on the FTA Industrial Group Index and the yield on Consols at quarterly intervals since the index reached its all-time peak on May 1, 1972. The earnings yield was lower than the Consols yield until the end of last year; the dividend yield has been lower throughout.

	Earnings yield	Dividend yield	gap	gap
1972				
May 1	4.15	5.79		
Aug 1	4.18	6.20		
Nov 1	3.90	5.12		
1973				
Feb 1	3.63	6.16		
May 1	2.26	6.46		
Aug 1	1.46	6.99		
Nov 1	1.57	7.27		
1974				
Feb 1	(0.47)	7.73		
May 1	(1.99)	8.18		
Aug 1	(7.48)	7.28		

The dividend yield gap, then, is probably more revealing and the question is whether a gap of 7 points adequately reflects the risk and reward in equities relative to consols. Over the past four quarters when the distortions factors have been more or less constant the yield gap has not changed markedly. In spite of the oil crisis, the financial crisis, the spiralling rate of inflation and an increasingly turbulent political climate, the market therefore appears not to have made a radical reassessment of the risk in equities relative to gilts.

In short, far from losing its nerve, the City appears to remain relatively optimistic about equities and apparently believes that the general run of industrial companies will be able to show annual dividend increases of around 7 per cent even in last year's exceptionally gloomy circumstances. It is not entirely surprising, therefore, that some pension fund managers are now arguing the long-term case for gilts for the first time in two decades.

Royal Worcester

Order book still strong

The relative strength of Royal Worcester's shares since the 1973 figures appeared four months ago—down just 11 per cent against a 27 per cent fall in the market—was vindicated by yesterday's interim results. The reduction in the profit growth rate has proved nothing like as sharp as one might have expected earlier in the year, the increase being a creditable 29 per cent before tax on the back of 22 per cent sales growth. The company was, of course, largely immune from the effects of the three day week, since most of its business involved continuous process operations. Colveren, acquired late last year, was the main exception and therefore probably chipped in less than might have been expected. But that merely underlines the resilience to date of the rest of the group.

Unfortunately, the optimistic notes that the company struck in April and May are less evident in the interim statement. Despite references to long term growth prospects it refrains from making any cur-

rency forecast. The bonus with Rentokil, of course, is that it is close to its status gives it exemption from dividend restraint. A 5 per cent increase at this stage is hardly exciting, but with the dividend now covered three times by earnings there will be some high hopes for the final.

Interim: 1974 (1973)

Capitalization £3.14m.

Pre-tax profits £1.22m (£1.58m)

Dividend gross 1.52p (1.45p)

Rentokil

Divided hopes

The worry about Rentokil was that the flatness of the United Kingdom housing market would hurt the major building maintenance division enough to upset analysts' expectations of an overall improvement. A 12 per cent interim upturn, if unlikely to generate great enthusiasm, is thus reassuring.

The reports from America that the droughs will cut back the expected maize and soybean harvests may in themselves not look that alarming, and with wheat probably up 8 per cent on last year—albeit a poor harvest—one might ask what is all the fuss about?

But when one realizes that the United States sells about 40 per cent of the world's wheat exports and 50 per cent of its export grain, most coming from maize and soya (in fact 90 per cent of the world's soybean sales), what happens there is fundamental to elsewhere. America is also, more surprisingly, the world's biggest exporter of rice.

This year alone reserves are at their lowest for 40 years.

However, the small private sector projects might be for this year's grain harvest in much of the world they will simply not be enough to replenish stocks run down since the many crop failures of 1972.

To meet this problem the United Nations, through its Food and Agricultural Organiza-

tion, has put forward proposals for a world food bank which Russia is a member, could have more influence, as should the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Dr Adeke Boerna has suggested that individual countries should have their own stockpiling policies to reach an agreed international level and to let developing countries draw on those reserves. One difficulty though is that Russia does not belong to FAO, nor does it publish reserve figures.

Others have suggested an internationally-controlled reserve paid by the better-off countries, with the recipients then paying for storage and transport.

Generally there does seem a case for a more powerful central body to oversee world supplies.

Professor Tim Josling, head of agricultural economics at Reading University, believes the FAO's existing efforts are too limited. He thinks the International Wheat Council, of

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

PUBLIC NOTICES

LAND REGISTRY

LOST CERTIFICATE

NOTICE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Business school graduates: small is best

From Mr Jeffrey L. Hewitt

Sir, The observation that business school graduates are "rare animals" in the small business sector of British industry (August 19) is in stark contrast to my recent experience in California.

As one of this year's crop of MBAs from the Stanford Graduate School of Business, I can certify that the large percentage (about 40 per cent) of my fellow classmates were recruited by companies with less than 50 employees.

In fact, a trend towards small business has been evident for several years and has been experienced by most leading United States business schools. Certainly Stanford's courses on Small Business Management and New Enterprise are the most popular elective courses— even though they easily outweigh alternative courses in workload!

My own experience with small business in the San Francisco Bay area is that the mix of MBAs, business and technical expertise in the "cooperative" management group is potentially one which has a good chance of establishing a valuable enterprise. Often as not, this endeavour is in a "new" industry—the mushrooming of

electronics in the "Silicon Valley" area around Stanford being the prime example—and so the impact on the national economy is high.

In considering the differences between the United Kingdom and California situations one can see one common thread, as emphasized in the article, which is the profound attractiveness of the "personal involvement, direction and responsibility" that is associated with being in "small business".

The main difference is in the balance between the inherent riskiness of new ventures and the potential rewards. Business school graduates are at least partially rational and so an "acceptable" balance is important.

Thus in California the monetary rewards are high—stock options are the way to build a personal fortune—and can be quick. The institutional device for this quickness is the over-the-counter market in securities which permits entrepreneurs to "cash in" some of their equity (and thus actually enjoy the fruits of their labour).

In the United Kingdom, however, options are taxed out of existence and companies must "mature" for a longer period

before a flotation could be countenanced by the London Stock Exchange.

Thus the odds are stacked against the development of an attractive small business sector in the United Kingdom, over and above any commercial and financial problems.

Indeed there is a key feedback—to the problems of finding financial backing. The venture capital that is available in the United States is confidently based on a rewarding ratio of past successes, but this has no counterpart (at least as I can tell).

I would thus argue that talking of "relevance" of MBAs to small business misses the point. Rather, what is important is to determine what can be done to encourage the business graduate (and anyone else) to make the best use of any entrepreneurial talents he or she may have. The Bay area provides a current and successful example of what can be achieved.

Yours faithfully,

JEFFREY L. HEWITT,
71 Boreham Holt,
Allum Lane,
Elstree,
Herts.
April 21.

Stop importing and pay for two Channel Tunnels a month!

From Mr Winston Sagan

Sir, Incredibly as the figure sounds, we must accept that only imports reached a total of £1,005m. We surely are not being conned on this scale.

What we should not accept, is the apparent complacency that we do, is the extravagance of £5 million people each spending £105 every single day on goods brought from abroad.

Some 25 million of us are age or salary earners. At an average wage of £32 per week, if total pay packet in July, in its 23 working days, was £680m. Out of every pound received in pay we spent £105 abroad. Only (!) 9p on

In July, we spent enough on imports to pay for the Channel Tunnel TWICE. If we had not needed two Channel tunnels we would have bought Severn bridge at least every day. Or we had no use for 31 giant suspension bridges we could have bought 180 Centre Points.

German way to control inflation

From Mr W. M. Wolf

A balance of payment surplus has an inflationary effect, balance of payment deficit a deflationary one. Yet Germany, the biggest payment surplus in Europe has the lowest rate of inflation, while Britain has the biggest deficit has the best. What is the reason? How is it possible, seeing the German worker and citizen earns twice as much as his British counterpart?

Germany has less natural resources than Britain. Its economic structure is a socialized capitalism similar to Britain's. Its educational system is better, its people are more enterprising, do they appear to be significantly harder. There are differences. The Germans have experienced bad inflation 50 years ago and still remember it. In Germany an inflationary policy loses votes, are encouraged by vari-

ous means much more than in Britain.

Restrictive practices hardly exist, for it is the policy of the unions to improve the standard of living of their members by increased productivity.

The unions are not afraid of redundancy, but see to it that it has no bad effects by insisting on suitable financial provision and the creation of new jobs in an expanding economy. As a result of production lost through disputes is only a small fraction of the loss in Britain.

It is an eye-opener to travel through Germany today and see the universally-high standard and quality of life. While we are destroying ourselves fighting an industrial war, the Germans are winning the peace.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. WOLF,
Green Park,
Coniscliffe Road,
Darlington,
Co. Durham.

the scale of borrowing but is scarcely an argument against borrowing as such.

However, what seems to bother the critics most is the belief that the loans are to be frittered away in consumption. Despite superficial appearances, for example the most recent loan being announced simultaneously with increased food subsidies, such a view of the loans is totally misleading.

In the first place, the loans are just one part of the resources available for public spending and as such are no more to "blame" for the level of consumption than any other source of funds.

Secondly, the correct way of looking at the consumption/investment impact of the loans is to consider what would have happened in their absence. Without the loans, either public expenditure would be reduced off—especially since the future exploitation of North Sea oil is made possible only by a current sacrifice of resources, anyway.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. VANAGS,
Queen Mary College,
University of London,
Mile End Road,
London, E1.

In all these eventualities the burden would ultimately fall in some measure on both consumption and investment. Furthermore, to the extent that the loans can be thought of as directly maintaining consumption

it will be sold under the "Old England" brand name. An advertising campaign costing around £180,000 starts on television in November to launch the range of six port and sherry type wines.

British sherry, which has a value at retail selling price over £27m, accounts for almost half the sherry sold in off-licences. The market, strongest in the Midlands and north of England, has traditionally been dominated by Allied's Vine Products subsidiary.

The three companies concerned with the launch of "Old England" previously marketed British wines under a variety of brand names.

Promotion will commence with a consumer offer of a series of coaching prints, followed by trade and television advertising in time for the Christmas trade.

Advertising agents are McCann Erickson, which also handles Stone's Ginger Wine for Mat-

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Advertising and marketing

Independent television revenue improvement

Advertisement revenue earnings by the independent television network, whose results are as a fairly accurate barometer for all display advertising, are up 10 per cent on 1973 month. Indications are that use will be relatively 1 month.

Results issued by the Independent Television Companies Association show net earnings £11,221,052 in July, compared with £10,559,232 for the month last year, an increase of just over 6 per cent. This brings the revenue levels the first seven months to

NCB earnings scheme seen in wider context

By Ronald Kershaw

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, yesterday expressed hopes for the acceptance by the National Union of Mineworkers of the board's incentive earnings proposals, and suggested that if there were wider acceptance by British industry of the principles the proposals incorporated, the country's economic problems would be eased.

Sir Derek, who was visiting Alcan's main colliery, south Yorkshire, said the board was proposing an effective incentive scheme which would benefit the worker, the industry and the country. Nobody could lose as a result of its implementation.

Basic rates now applying would be kept, but extra payments for additional production would be made. The two principal features of the scheme were that it had to be effective, so it must start at the coalface, and it had to be fair so that everybody who contributed to the success had to benefit.

Outlining what might be termed a blueprint for British industry, Sir Derek said: "This goes deeper and involves more than the coal industry. We want to stimulate people to get more. It is the only positive approach we can make to the country's problems."

In all basic industries, he added, we should be going flat out for the creation of the maximum amount of industrial wealth. We could generate extra resources and share them out with all who contributed.

Sir Derek said the NUM would be meeting on September 12, to decide how to proceed with the incentive suggestions. The union's main concern appeared to be whether the board's proposals would be fair. The union seemed to favour a national scheme, but, he said, "we don't consider a national scheme to be effective".

Sir Derek admitted that if the proposals were adopted, there might be disparities between different coal board areas, but he stressed that the new incentives would be additional to existing payments. Geological difficulties in different pits affecting productivity would be taken into account.

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Union threat to outlaw the 'lump'

By Peter Hill

Preliminary studies being undertaken by an Anglo-Norwegian consortium are expected to result in a decision later this year to invest £24m in a silicon products plant in Norway.

Alcan (UK) and British Aluminium announced yesterday that they had been involved in studies with Elkem-Spigerverket of Norway to make a range of products at the aluminium smelting plant at Tyssedal, Norway, operated by DNN Aluminium.

Silicon products are widely used as an alloying material in

the steel and aluminium industries, and the plan calls for the construction of two silicon furnaces to be operating from 1978 with a combined output of 24,000 tons.

According to yesterday's statement, the investment needed would be about £24m, although details of the financing have yet to be concluded.

The proposal, which is being discussed with employees and the Norwegian Government, is based on Elkem-Spigerverket having a 51 per cent interest in DNN with Alcan and British Aluminium holding the remainder.

Westland plans new helicopters

Westland, the Yeovil-based helicopter manufacturer, is to manufacture and market a new civil machine, the Westland 506, it was announced yesterday.

Based on the Lynx design, which the company is making with French partners for the military forces of Britain and France, the 506 will cost £1.27m.

The improvement was the result of active expansion of exports and a cut in direct overseas capital investments by Japanese industries, the Finance Ministry said. Exports totalled \$5.091m and imports, \$4.752m, giving a trade surplus of \$339m.

Japanese deficit cut by \$1,067m

Tokyo, Aug. 27.—Japan's balance of payments for July showed a deficit of \$210m (about £91m), a \$1,067m improvement over June's deficit of \$1.27m.

The improvement was the result of active expansion of exports and a cut in direct overseas capital investments by Japanese industries, the Finance Ministry said. Exports totalled \$5.091m and imports, \$4.752m, giving a trade surplus of \$339m.

W Sharpe price gesture to customers

After a sparkling start, profits of fine art publishers W. Sharpe finished 29 per cent ahead at full-time last year after a late slow-down, and the deceleration has worked through into the present term.

While turnover for the half-year to June 30 was 21 per cent better at £2.75m, the pre-tax profit was only 4 per cent higher at £83,000.

The board states that it has accepted some easing of profit margins as a deliberate act of policy, hoping for compensation eventually by way of customer goodwill and increased turnover.

Though net profit was lower, at £413,000 (£469,000), the dividend is to rise from 15.7 to 16.4p. If the important Christmas season does not disappoint, trading prospects look good, but the costs spiral may erode earnings, the directors warn.

T. Poole reshuffle with Smithamco

As a further step in its evolution into an investment company, Thomas Poole & Gladstone, Cheshire, has taken a big hand in forming a new management consulting group called Smithamco. Poole has sold its Head Carney consultancy (it made a loss of £15,000 last year) to Smithamco in exchange for £180,000 in shares—giving it a stake of 49 per cent of the equity.

Smithamco has also acquired 75 per cent of Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, from Mr K. Kenrick and Lord Peddle for £140,000 in shares. In return, for £100,000 cash, payable over 10 years, Poole has sold to Smithamco its investment subsidiary, South East Industrial, whose main holding is 27 per cent in S. Newman, a manufacturing clothier.

NATIONAL AIRLINES Record earnings of \$30m, or \$3.58 a share, for 1973-74, against \$24m or \$2.68. For first time in six years airline achieved a pre-tax profit return on investment, determined by US Civil Aeronautics Board as "fair and reasonable".

FINANCIAL NEWS

'Johnnies' earnings and dividend are well up to market's hopes

By Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

After the good profit figures to emerge in the past week or two from the other South African mining finance houses, the figures from Johannesburg Consolidated Investments confirm a few major surprises.

For the year to end-June, pre-tax profits have leapt from R15.5m to R24.6m, reflecting the higher payout from the group's diamond interests—especially the stake in De Beers—which brought in 29 per cent of income in 1973, from the group's interests in the Rustenburg Platinum consortium companies and from higher gold dividends.

Against dealing profits in the preceding year of R4.39m, the shares, which were down 25p to 14.75 before the announcement, now yield 5.7 per cent.

Investment income was well ahead, from R15.6m to R24.6m, reflecting the higher payout from the group's diamond interests—especially the stake in De Beers—which brought in 29 per cent of income in 1973, from the group's interests in the Rustenburg Platinum consortium companies and from higher gold dividends.

Net asset value has fallen from R56.42 a share to R51 (£32), much of which is attributable to the drop over the past year or so in the share prices of De Beers and the platinum companies and to the industrial and property investments on which the group spent R21m net in 1973.

It will be recalled that after what started out as a bid from Orbit Holdings for Cosalt finally emerged as a reverse takeover by Cosalt about a month ago, Orbit owns 25 per cent of the Cosalt equity, 20 per cent of the convertible, and 20 per cent of the warrants. Orbit's board of holding 37.28 per cent of the group's shares recommend the offer.

The final dividend is to be 1.31p which takes the full year payment up to 2.06p (against 1.95p) although earnings a share dropped from 16.67p to 15.72p.

The results for the year to June 30 (of the current 21-month period to December 31) show a pre-tax profit of £332,000 compared with £275,000 for the preceding 22 months, but a turnover down from £193,000 to £168,000. It declares a second interim dividend of 4.44p (against 4.14p), making a total to date of 0.74p (against 0.72p) for 12 months.

Dr Speckmann said virtually all plants in the group are working full out, and crude steel production has risen 6.3 per cent. The share of exports in German sales of rolled steel finished products is currently more than 40 per cent and export prices are higher than those at home, in some cases by up to 70 per cent.

The current year should prove to be better than 1969-70 when net earnings were at peak DM219m.

Court Hotels is changing its name to avoid embarrassment.

Court Hotels became a subsidiary of Tollman following a takeover last year. In an agreed deal Tollman took one share for every 10 shares in Court Hotels, whose main holding is 27 per cent in S. Newman, a manufacturing clothier.

Record earnings of \$30m, or \$3.58 a share, for 1973-74, against \$24m or \$2.68. For first time in six years airline achieved a pre-tax profit return on investment, determined by US Civil Aeronautics Board as "fair and reasonable".

During the year we formed Doram Electronics to handle sales of electronic components to the amateur on a mail order basis.

With a substantially enlarged range of instruments, Electropian contributed to Group profit in its second year of trading.

R.S. Components achieved a substantial sales volume increase, resulting in a very successful year. On 1st April, '74 a Distribution Centre was opened in Birmingham.

